Government of Bengal,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

REVISED LIST OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN BENGAL,

1886.

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1887.

NOTE.

A LIST of objects of antiquarian interest in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, compiled from official records and other sources, was printed in 1879. Since that time measures have been taken for the conservation of a few of the most important monuments, and additional information has been collected with respect to others, of which some have not hitherto been described. To embody this information in a convenient form, and to correct, as far as possible, inaccuracies in the original list, this second edition is now printed.

The list has been prepared by the Public Works Department of the Government with the assistance of Mr. J. D. Beglar, who has recently been appointed to be Archæological Surveyor in Bengal. This assistance was, however, for the most part given before Mr. Beglar was appointed to fill this position, and it is hoped that the new arrangements now in force under his supervision will result in a further increase in the information available with respect to archæological remains. The tabular form in which the list is prepared is that prescribed by the Government of India in the Home Department [Resolution No. 3—168—83 of 28th November 1883], and an attempt has been made to classify the various remains with regard to their conservation in the future. It is, however, probable that the classification will have to undergo extensive modification with a view to bringing the proposals for conservation within a compass in which they can be considered with practical results; and this will be done from time to time as more detailed information is obtained with regard to the relative importance of each building. The form adopted, although in other respects convenient, renders the list unnecessarily bulky, and when it is next revised a more compact arrangement will be made.

The materials from which the lists have been made were furnished by district officers, in many cases from information received from subordinate officers, and their value accordingly varies widely. For the present, however, until some examination of the buildings is made by the Archæological Survey Department, the descriptions furnished by the district returns must be retained, only obvious and glaring errors being corrected.

As the progress of archæological research discloses new objects of interest, they will be noted for insertion in a succeeding edition. It is requested that any omissions or inaccuracies which may be observed in the present list may be brought to the notice of the Archæological Surveyor, who will report them to the Government for consideration when a fresh edition is under preparation.

January 1887

W. B. B.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST

IN THE

PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

BARDWAN DIVISION.

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
1	Bankurah ...	Bishanpur ...	Fort and gates, temples.	The Bishanpur temples are the chief existing ancient buildings in this district They stand among the remains of an ancient fort of considerable extent, the circumscribing ramparts of which are still visible with one handsome gateway. The temples are built of brick, or rather with plaques of bricks or tile work, and are covered with the most curious sculpture. The history of these objects, however, is known only in so far as given in the inscriptions on them.	The owners are the Bishanpur Rajas.	The gateway is in a fair state of preservation. The temples are in fair repair, but are threatened with ruin from the growth of trees on the walls. There is no way of eradicating the trees, except by breaking open the masonry.	iii	No ..	No ...	.. ...
				Of the temples, one must be classed in class *ia*, one in class *ib*, and one in class *iia*, viz:—						
2	Ditto ..	.....	The Ras Mancha.	This temple is absolutely unique in style and architecture, not only in Bengal, but in India. Of the minor brick-buildings in the Bardwan Circle, this is most worth preservation.	.....	.....	*ia*	Yes ..	No ..	.....

BARDWAN DIVISION—*continued.*

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
3	Bankurah ...	.....	The Malleswar temple.	The finest of the numerous temples here which are typical of a particular age and style. It is *the* temple of Bishanpur, and has long been regarded as the oldest in Bishanpur. It is said, on the strength of the inscription it bears to date back to near the beginning of the Malla era.	.....	.....	*ib*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
4	Ditto ...	.. ...	The "Jor Bangla" temple.	This temple is a curious and unique specimen of its kind, and deserves preservation.	.....	.....	*iia*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
5	Ditto ...	Chhinpur ...	Temple ..	The only laterite temple in nearly perfect order.	. ...	.....	*ia*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
6	Ditto ...	Bahulárá ...	Temple* ...	This, as the finest brick temple in Lower Bengal, should be conserved. It is of brick plastered; the ornamentation is carefully cut in the brick, and the plaster made to correspond to it. There are, however, ornaments on the plaster alone, but none inconsistent with the brick ornamentation below.	.....	The mouldings of the basement are to a great extent gone, but fragments here and there exist.	*ia*	Yes ...	No ...	* This and the following are two of the most important and finest temples in the district.
7	Ditto ...	Sonátapan . .	Temple ...	The oldest temple undoubtedly in the Bardwan Division, and both architecturally and artistically well deserving of permanent preservation after thorough repair. It is a tall temple, solidly built of bricks, each measuring 12″ × 8½″. Thirty-three courses of bricks with the interposed mud cement make up 7 feet of height. The temple is remarkably solid, the dimensions of the sanctum inside being only 12 feet square. The temple was covered with plaster, and richly and profusely ornamented. The plaster has, however, come off in most parts.	.....	The top of the temple has disappeared long ago and is now a shapeless mass of ruin, on which young trees are allowed to take root and flourish undisturbed.	*iia*	Yes ...	No ...	.....

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							Class	Remarks		
8	Bankurah ...	Ekteswar ..	Temple ...	The temple is remarkable in its way. The mouldings of the basement are very bold and fine, though quite plain. The temple was built of laterite, but has had sandstone and brick additions made to it. There are traces of three different restorations or repairs. The first was a restoration of the upper portion, which had apparently fallen down. In the restoration, the outline of the tower and general appearance of the temple, before its dilapidation, appears to have been entirely ignored, and a new design adopted. After this, repairs on a small scale were carried out, of which traces are to be seen in various patchy portions of brick and mortar; lastly, a series of brick arches were added in front of the temple.	.....	Kept up by the Pujaris.	*ib*	Preservation is desirable.	No ...	.. ...
9	Ditto ...	Dharápat ...	Temples ...	Inscribed, but not of much interest ...	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ..	.....
10	Ditto ...	Natungrám ...	Fort and mounds.	Never been examined	.....	.. ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Exploration needed.
11	Ditto ...	Karásur Garh ...	Fort and mounds.	Never been examined, but ascribed to the Asuras who ruled Bengal before advent of the Aryans.	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	Ditto.
12	Ditto ...	Kishan Garh ..	Fort and temple	Never been examined	.. ...	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	Ditto,
13	Ditto ..	Asurgarh ...	Ruined fort ...	There are ruins of a fort and of temples ...	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	Ditto.
14	Ditto ...	Shamsundar Garh	Fort ...	There are ruins of a fort and of temples ...	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	Ditto.
15	Ditto ...	Chatna ...	Temples ...	The principal remains consist of some temples and ruins within a brick enclosure The temple is ascribed to Harmira Uttara Raja, and the legend about it is that Vasuli Devi one night appeared in a dream to the Raja, and said—"Behold certain cartmen and mahajans are passing through your territory, and are at this moment under a particular tree; they have with them a stone in which I have taken up my abode; take it and set	.....	The brick enclosure and the brick temples that existed have long become mere mounds, while the laterite temples still stand.	iii	No ...	No ...	Ditto.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				it up to be worshipped, for I am pleased with you, and will remain with you." The Raja accordingly sent men and stopped the mahajans and cartmen, and seized the stone in payment of ground rent for the ground they had occupied during the night; he then set it up in the temple which we now see. The temples of laterite are not worth special notice, there being nothing remarkable about them.						
16	Bankurah ..	Narayanpur ...	Temples ...	.....	.....	.....	iii	No ..	No ...	Deserve exploration.
17	Bardwan ...	Bardwan ..	Tomb of Bahram.	This is one of the most important of the ancient archæological remains in the District, and its origin is traced by tradition as far back as the reign of the Emperor Akbar, about 300 years ago. It was erected in honor of a Muhammadan poet named Bahram Sakká (water-carrier). Shere Afkan, the Governor of Bardwan, and first husband of Nur Mahal, afterwards called Nur Jahan, is said to be buried here.	.....	Fair state of preservation.	iia	Yes ...	Photograph exists.	Important.
18	Ditto ...	Bithurgurh *alias* Garh Mándáran, in thana Goghat, sub-division Jehanabad.	A tomb ...	In this place, which is the site of a mud fortress of by-gone times, there is a brick-built tomb, supposed to contain the relics of Shah Ismail Ghazi Ghani Lashkar, a Muhammadan Saint held in great veneration by the Muhammadan residents of the place. There is likewise a stone-lined entrance leading into the fortress.	... ..	The relics are mere ruins, and have no claims to either architectural beauty or historical importance.	iii	No ..	No ...	.....
19	Ditto ...	Sanbandee, in thana Goghat, sub-division Jehanabad.	A brick-built arch.	Supposed to have formed the entrance of some house, of which there are no remains at present.	.....	The arch has some inscriptions in Persian, which are worn out by age and are becoming nearly illegible.	iii	No ...	No ...	The inscription should be copied and sent to the Government Epigraphist.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
20	Bardwan ..	Mayapur, thana Jehanabad.	A mosque ...	The site of a mosque, which, according to local tradition, was built of stone.	.....	Nothing remains except a few blocks of common granite.	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
21	Ditto ...	Masjidpur, near Kiety, in thana Raynah, sub-division Jehanabad.	Ditto ...	A stone-built mosque	.....	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
22	Ditto ...	Rajarmardighi, thana Raynah. sub-division Jehanabad.	Idgah ...	The site of a brick-built idgah	.....	Much of the idgah has been demolished by age.	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
23	Ditto ...	Lokepur, thana Kotalpore, sub-division Jehanabad.	Mosque ..	An old stone-built mosque standing by the side of a tank.	.....	Out of repair ...	ii*a*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
24	Ditto ..	Kulna ...	Majlis Saheb's mosque.	A large mosque, built of stone and supported by stone pillars. There is also a tomb of Majlis Saheb, built of brick.	.....	In ruins ...	ii*a*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
25	Ditto ..	Village Bhalki, thana Ausgram, sub-division Bud-Bud.	A tomb ...	A remnant of an ancient tomb, with two round stone pillars, which are still in existence to about four feet above ground level.	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	This needs careful examination and excavation.
26	Ditto ...	Village Kasba, thana Bud-Bud.	A collection of heaps.	Each heap is about 120 feet in height and 60 feet in breadth. At the top there are some stones and bricks, but it is not known whether there is masonry or brick-work inside. The chief mound is known as Shátáli Parbat.	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	These need excavation.
27	Ditto ...	Barakar ...	Four temples	These four ancient temples, besides being beautiful objects in themselves, are easily accessible, and have been selected as typical examples of a style of architecture which spreads far to the west and south over the Ranchi Circle and in Katak.	.....	The towers at least of these four temples are in entire preservation.	i*a*	Yes ...	No ...	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				Temples Nos. 1. and 2 are precisely like each other. As they stand at present, they consist of a simple cell each, surmounted by a tower roof. but there are traces of a Mahamandapa in front of which all but the foundations have disappeared. So far as can now be ascertained, each temple consisted of a cell with its doorway; an antarala, formed in the thickness of the back wall of the Mahamandapa; and a Mahamandapa, about 13½ feet square. One of the temples is inscribed. The record is engraved on the right jamb of the entrance or doorway of the sanctum. It is in two distinct pieces—one of 11½ lines, the other of 21 lines, both in a variety of the Bengali character. From the style of the characters, the temples do not appear to date to beyond the Muhammadan conquest, or at the earliest, to just before. The inscriptions are not dated. One of them mentions the erection of the temple by one Harischandra (Raja?) for his beloved; but who Harischandra was, or when he built the temples, is not mentioned. The temples are particularly interesting, as being the finest known examples of their type Temple No. 3 stands by itself. It, like Nos. 1 and 2, consists at present of a single cell, but, unlike them, it does not appear to have ever had a Mahamandapa in front, as the mouldings are carried round to the very entrance of the sanctum. Unlike them, too, it does not face east, but due west. In other particulars it is similar to them. Close to this temple, and facing it, stands temple No. 4. It is now inclosed, or partially so, within a courtyard; but the walls of the inclosure are evidently later additions, as they cover up the mouldings of the temple outside on the sides. Divested of this wall, the temple consists of a cell and antarala or vestibule. It does not appear to have ever had a Mahamandapa in front. Externally the tower differs considerably from those of the other temples here, and though in bad order, surpasses them in beauty and					

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				richness. The sculptured details are however not so profuse or minute. This temple cannot be classed with the others. In design and execution it is essentially different, though the same in material; and if style alone be taken as a criterion of age, it should be much older than them.						
28	Bardwan .	Barakar ..	Temple ..	This is the basement of an old temple of much interest and of a peculiar and rare arrangement of parts.		Only the basement and some sculptures now exist, but these are well worthy of preservation.	iia	Yes ..	No ...	... ..
29	Ditto ...	Devisthan, near Barakar, subdivision Raniganj.	Temple ..	These are temples of no great date but curious. Tradition says that a Rohni Deoghar Brahman once saw a jewelled arm rise out of the waters in the adjacent nalla; he went and informed Raja Kalyana Sinha of Kâsipur, Pachet, who came himself to see, and saw the prodigy. At night the goddess herself appeared to him in a dream, and pointing to an irregular stone, somewhat like a rude argha, said—"This is my murtti, worship it." The Raja accordingly caused the temple to be erected, and the stone having been duly inscribed, was installed in the temple. As the Rajas of Pachet did not reside at Kâsipur till compartively very recent times, the temples cannot be old.	.....	.....	iii	No ..	No ...	.....
30	Birbhum .	Dubrajpur rocks in the Hetampur estate.	Temples, masjid, forts.	There are no buildings or ruins of any great antiquity in this district. There are, however, some temples among the Dubrajpur rocks in the Hetampur estate, and the following is a traditionary account of their origin:—When Ram Chandra, the hero of the Ramayan, was about to attack Ravana, King of Ceylon, he found it necessary to throw a bridge across the straits for the conveyance of his troops. He accordingly drove in his aerial chariot to the Himalayas, picked up what stones he needed, and drove back. As he was passing Dubrajpur, his horses took fright and tilted up the chariot a little, so that some of the stones fell out.	.....	.....	iii	No ..	No ..	Exploration is necessary.

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				There is another legend in connection with these rocks, to the effect that they were collected by Visva Karmma, the artificer of the gods, to erect in one night a second Kasi, or Benares, at the command of the god Siva. When, after having made the collection, he was about to commence the work, the day dawned, and he was obliged to vanish not choosing to expose himself to the gaze of the public. On the top of the highest rock, contiguous to the existing temple, Siva was believed to have dwelt, and the people used to worship him at its foot. A natural division existed between the top and the main rock, and, on the occasion of a violent storm, the former tumbled down, crushing a priest to death. The people ascribed the accident to a desire on the part of Siva to have a temple built for him, and so one Sankar Raj, of Dubrajpur, erected the temple over the fallen rock, which is still believed to be the image of Siva, and is regularly worshipped. There is another building in front of the temple, which was erected about 33 years ago by one Kena Ram Datta, of Dubrajpur. It is said that the man's wife having proved barren, he offered to raise a temple for Siva in case he was blessed with a son. His wish was granted, and he fulfilled his vow by erecting a temple in front of the former one.					
				These two legends relate to the rocks as a group: there are also anecdotes connected with some of the separate rocks. There are two temples. The older one, which stands at the back of the other, contains a large stone, which is worshipped as Siva, and which is enclosed by four walls built close up to it. Behind this temple is a boulder, not very wide, but high, with its sides almost perpendicular. The boulder was originally worshipped as Siva, the presiding deity of the rocks. It happened that the priest, who had grown too old and infirm to ascend it for the purpose of daily worship, was one night visited by Siva in a dream, and was told—"You need not trouble yourself any more to					

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				get up the hill to worship me; my head will tumble down on the plain, and you can worship it there." The priest, on awaking from his sleep, went towards the rock and found that the top had actually fallen broken and was lying on the ground. He then built walls round the broken fragment, and thereafter worshipped it as Siva. A little to the east of this temple there is a hollow place on the top of one of the boulders. People say that it never gets dry, but contains water all the year round Sita (wife of Ram Chandra once washed her head in it, and since then the water has been considered sacred. Close by is a place where she is said to have sat down. One of the wheels of her aerial chariot also left its mark on a boulder. Another boulder has a long line run across its surface, as if a narrow stream of water had passed over it. Tradition says that it was caused by Ravana while answering a call of nature. There are two rocks, called *mother* and *sister*. The former is rather flat, and the other, shaped like an inverted cone, is beautifully balanced on it. Besides the remains in the immediate vicinity of Dubrajpur, there are several other temples, masjids, and a fort within a few miles, of which nothing is known.						
31	Birbhum ...	Nagor ...	Temples ...	Numerous hot springs and temples here attract pilgrims from great distances, the chief object of worship being a symbol of Siva said to have been set up by Vakra Muni, and therefore known as Vakeswar or Bakeswar.	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	... ..
	Hugli ...	.....	.....	The principal architectural remains in the Hugly district comprise the Panduah tower and the Triveni temples.						
32	Ditto ...	Panduah ...	Minarah at Panduah.	At the close of the 13th century Shah Sufi, a Musulman Saint, whose mother was sister to the Emperor Firoz Shah, II, who died in 1296 A.D., lived at Panduah. At that time the Hindu Pandu Raja ruled over the district, and lived at Mahanath (now Mahanad), not far off. Being oppressed by the Raja,	.....	This partly fell in the last earthquake.	iib	Preservation desirable.	No ...	.....

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							Class	Remarks.		
				Shah Sufi fled to his uncle at Delhi, obtained assistance, and with a large army and two men of renown, Zafar Khan Ghazi and Bahram Sakka, overthrew the Raja. The old temple of Pandua was then destroyed, and one of the present mosques built with its remains. The larger tower was used as a minarah or minaret for call to prayer, and every Hindu was driven out of the town. A vault in Pandua, in which Sufi was buried, still exists. This story does not give the date of the erection of the tower, but of its use as a mazinah. Mr Blochmann, of the Asiatic Society, was of opinion that the tower resembles in structure the well-known Kutab Minar near Delhi.						
33	Hugli ...	Triveni ..	The Ghazi Dargah and Masjid.	With regard to the Triveni structure, it is universally reported to contain the shrine of Zafar Khan Ghazi, who assisted Shah Sufi against the Pandua Raja; but this fact proves little as regards the actual date of the building. The building at Triveni is oblong, containing two nearly square chambers, each about 30 feet in length and breadth. Its greatest length is from east to west. It is constructed of massive stones, some basalt, brought probably from the Rajmahal Hills. The basalt in the Pandua mosques is said by Dr. Stoliczka to be the same as that in the Rajmahal Hills. Other parts are built of sandstone, and others appear to resemble the indurated chlorite brought from the Balasor Hills for the finer work of the Orissa temples. The design of the building externally is simple and symmetrical. A doorway or window occupies the centre of the side of each square, flanked by a shallow recess with an ogee canopy. The greater part of the wall surface is quite plain. The tombs of Zafar Khan Ghazi and his family appear to be modern, with stones of the age of the first Muhammadan constructions, built into the newer portions, and the construction of the present buildings must date from the time of Zafar Khan Ghazi (about 1300 A.D.).	.....	The masjid is in fair order, and only needs repair to the domes externally, and to the floor internally. One room of the Dargah is roofless and repairs to the floors, &c., are needed.	*iib*	Preservation desirable.	No ...	.....

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				There is no doubt that many of the materials are of Hindu workmanship, as numerous stones, especially those which form the lintels and posts of the doorways, are covered with unmistakable carvings. Where these had represented living creatures, they have, as a rule, been almost defaced. The snakes, which twine up the door posts, are suggestive of those in the same position on the Black Pagoda, or temple of the sun, at Kanarak in Orissa.						
34	Hugli ...	Tarkeswar ..	Temple ...	This temple is a famous place of pilgrimage	.....	Kept in good order by the Mahant.	*ib*	Preservation desirable.	No ..	The income of the temple is ample, and the mahant might be induced to keep it in repair in an intelligent manner, so as not to bury or destroy what is of interest with whitewash or incongruous additions.
35	Ditto ..	Hyatpur ...	Tower ...	There is said to be an old tower near Hyatpur on the Darikeswar (Dalkisur) river, a little above its junction with the Damudar, which it would probably be desirable to preserve.	. ....	... ..	*iia*	Ditto ..	No ..	.....
36	Ditto ...	Bandel ..	Church ...	The Portuguese Church here is believed to be the oldest in India; it is nearly 300 years old.	. ...	Kept in good order.	*iib*	Ditto ..	No ...	... ..
37	Ditto ...	Chinsurah ...	Church ...	The Armenian Church here is 200 years old, and is, next to the Roman Catholic Church, the oldest in Bengal.	.....	Kept in good order by the community.	*iib*	Ditto ..	No ...	.....
38	Ditto ..	Bhastara ...	Fort and temples.	A small old fort and some temples belonging to the Bhastara zemindars are of some interest.	. ...	They are kept up by the owners, but they might be induced to pay some more attention to them, especially in jungle clearing.	*iib*	Ditto ..	No ..	.....

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39	Midnapur ...	Kesiari or Koinsari in Moharbanj, 300 miles south-west of Midnapur.	The fort and monastery of Karambera.	The outer walls are about 10 feet high, and inside is a complete row of cloisters about 8 feet wide. Inside, at the east end, are the ruins of a temple of Siva, with the Mahadeva, or image of Siva, at the bottom of a well, where it is still worshipped; while at the west end, inside the enclosure, stands a mosque, which is erect, but unused, the fort having again passed into Hindu hands. On the west inner wall is a stone set into the wall with an Uriya inscription, partly obliterated, showing that this celebrated mosque was constructed by Muhammad Taher, in the reign of Aurangzeb, and that it was completed in 1102 Hijri To the north is a deep and large tank, full of alligators, called Jogeswar Kund. Kesiari, now only known for its large tassar silk manufacture, was at one time a renowned Mughal tahsil or settlement, and the numerous mosques and houses in stone erected by the Mughals still remain in the so-called Mughalpara or Mughal quarter. One of them bears an Arabic inscription, showing it to have been erected in the time of Aurangzeb. It has since been entirely abandoned, but a stone figure of a Muhammadan King or Saint with a Persian inscription on it, of the time of that Prince, lies on the ground in the middle of the ruins. It is evident that when the Muhammadans settled at Kesiari they dispossessed the Hindus of the Karambera, threw down the temple, and erected a mosque. Afterwards, being defeated by the Mahrattas at a place named Mughalmari, which lies a few miles south, they abandoned Kesiari, and the Karambera returned into Hindu hands. The local legend of the Karambera is as follows:—Maharaja Kapileswar, of the Deb Raj family of Orissa, built this temple, wherein he established the image of a Mahadeva, called Gaganeswar It is said that this place was covered with woods, and that the Suvarnarekha flowed through it towards the west. Here lived a king, named Bagh Raja, from whom is derived the name of the pergunnah Baghbhum. The cattle belonging to the Raja grazed on the	.....	This structure has the outer walls built of laterite still almost intact.	*iia*	Preservation desirable.	No ...	.....

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				fields on the western bank of the river. The herdsman, who tended the flock, was one day chastised by the Raja because one of the cows gave less milk than before. The herdsman privately watched the cow, and, following her close, saw her cross the river, and after taking an easterly direction, make towards a Mahadeva in that locality and pour forth her milk upon his head. This circumstance was communicated to the Bagh Raja, who brought it to the notice of Deb Raj Kapileswar, and the latter caused the Karambera to be built and consecrated to Gaganeswar, as the Mahadeva was called. On the north of the temple he also caused a tank to be excavated, and named it Jogeswar Kund. A mahant, named Ganjiya Maharaj, was appointed for the performance of the daily worship of the idol. During the time of the Muhammadans, one Abdul Samat, a reputed fakir, forcibly occupied the temple, killed some cows within it, and thus profaned its sanctity. He afterwards removed the idol of Mahadeva and built three mosques in the enclosure. From this time forward it is said that the Mahadeva forsook the temple and removed himeslf to Egra. The mahant and his consort, Bengaburi, also quitted the place. It is believed that by his supernatural power they were carried through the air towards the east upon a fan for winnowing corn; but the woman happening to fall down upon a shallow marsh, the mahant also alighted and stopped at a neighbouring village named Kulaseni, where he breathed his last. His statue, cut out of a block of stone, still exists at Kulaseni, and is worshipped by many. The stone statue of his wife, Bengaburi, is also pointed out near the village. In course of time the place was overgrown with thick jungle, which none could enter. One Banamali Panda, of Gaganeswar, in 1231 B.S., with the permission and assistance of Mr. Donelly, Collector of Midnapur, cleared off the jungle, and discovered in a						

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				well the image of Mahadeva broken in two. The Karambera, which is still standing, is a splendid edifice of stone. It is 200 cubits in length and 150 in breadth. On the western side of the wall an inscription in Uriya character is engraved on a stone, stating when, and by whom the temple was built. But many of the characters are illegible, owing, it is said, to the Muhammadans having scratched them out.	.....	.....	...	.....	No ...	A copy of the Inscription should be sent to the Govt. Epigraphist.
40	Midnapur ...	Dantun, about 36 miles south of Midnapur and midway between Midnapur and Balasor.	Temple of Shamaleswar.	At the entrance of the temple there is a statue of a large bull in stone, lying in front of Siva, and having its two fore-legs cut off, it is said by Kalapahar. It is said to have been erected by the Bhojraja, but the date is not given. One account says that about 200 years ago Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, on his way to Jaggannath, brushed his teeth here, and from this circumstance the village got the name of Dantun (tooth-brush). Another account asserts it to have been the capital of Bhojraja, the father-in-law of Vikramaditya, King of Ujain. It would, however, appear from the history given of Dantun by the learned Pundit Jadunandan, about 200 years ago, on the occasion of introducing himself in the Muktimandap (temple of salvation) in Jaggannath, that it is a village of old standing, and that its origin is not so modern as the legend about Chaitanya would indicate.	.....	This temple, which is dedicated to the idol Shamaleswar, is a fine one, and still in existence.	iii	.....	No ...	.....
	Ditto ...	.....	.....	In the district of Midnapur many interesting ruins are bound up with the history of several of the ancient families, the principal of which are, (i) the Bogri Raj, (ii) Nayagram family, (iii) Mayná raj, (iv) Tamluk family, and (v) Narayangarh family. Having been a border land for years between Bengal and Orissa, Hindus and Aborigines, Muhammadans and Mahrattas, the district abounds with archæological remains, old ruined garhs or forts, temples, and tanks, to which stories of a historical or legendary character are attached.						

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41	Midnapur ...	Garhbihta ...	Temple of Sarvva Mangala.	(i) The following architectural remains are associated with the Bogriraj in and about Garhbihta. The pergunnah or raj of Bogri is in a special manner dedicated to Sarvva Mangala, whose worship is said to have been inaugurated by Raja Vikramaditya of Ujain, but his family cannot in any way be identified with the Bogri Rajas. The temple, is an old, spacious, and lofty building, but it is not known when and by whom it was built. It is peculiar in having its door facing the north, and two separate legends are given to account for the fact.	.....	.....	iii	No ..	No ..	.. ...
42	Ditto ..	Dttto ...	Temple of Kangseswar Siva.	This temple, which is dedicated to the god Kangseswar Siva, is co-eval with the temple of Sarvva Mangala, and built on the same plan.	... ..	Now in good condition, having been recently repaired.	iib	Yes ...	No .	.. ...
43	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	The ruins in Garhbihta.	The remains of the ruinous fort of Garhbihta recall its former state and the local influence which the Rajas once possessed. The places which were filled by the large and massive gates still bear their respective names, (1) Lal Darwaza, (2) Haraman Darwaza, (3) Pesha Darwaza, (4) Rauta Darwaza.	.....	Heaps of rubbish and big stones are all that remain in Rayakot, where once stood the magnificent palace constructed by Raja Tej Chandra The trees, which adorned the ramparts, have been, with few exceptions, destroyed, and the cannon, which were on the battlements, were taken away.	iii	No ..	No ..	... ..
44	Ditto ...	Jaldya, Garhbihta	Fort ...	There is a small fort in Nayabasat, which was built in Raja Ganapati Auch's time.	.....	The fort and building, which were consecrated by Raja Jadab Chandra Sing in Jaldya, are now in a ruinous state.	iii	No ...	No ..	. ...

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45	Midnapur ...	Garhbihta ...	Seven large tanks.	The tanks are named Jaltungi, Indrapushkarini, Pathurihadua, Mangala, Kabesdighi, Ampushkarni, and Hadua. In each of these there is a stone temple in the centre, and they all lie towards the north gate. From their proximity to the north part of the fortification it is inferred that all of them were excavated in the time of the Chohans (1555 to 1610 A.D.).	... ..	These tanks, with one or two exceptions, are in a good state of preservation.	iib	Yes ..	No ...	... ..
46	Ditto ...	Satdaulla and Mughalmari, Dantun.	Remains in Satdaulla and Mughalmari.	The village Mughalmari is so called from a great number of Mughals having been killed there in a battle fought between the Mahrattas and the Mughals, in which the former were victorious. It is about two miles north of Dantun, Satdaulla being five miles from Mughalmari. When excavating earth for the construction of the Rajghat road, several remains of old buildings were discovered in these villages, and numerous bricks and stones were dug out, showing that these places were once the residences of some ancient Rajas.	.. ...	.. ...	iii	No ...	No ..	.. ...
47	Ditto ...	Dantun ...	Biddyadhar and Sarsanka tanks.	There are two large tanks—one in Dantun, called the Biddyadhar; and the other, about two miles east of it, known by the name of Sarsanka. The first is about 1,600 feet in length and 1,200 feet in breadth. It was excavated under the orders of Vidyadhara, the minister of Raja Telinga Mukund Deva. The other tank was excavated by Raja Sarsanka Deva, of the Pandava family, while on his way to Jaggannath. It is 5,000 feet long and 2,500 feet broad. It is said that there is underground communication between the tanks, by a tunnel made of stone about 7½ feet high and 4½ feet broad. The tank said to have been excavated by Raja Sarsanka Deva is obviously a reference to the great Sasangka, the enemy of the Buddhists, and the most powerful of the later Gupta Kings. Should exploration justify the legend, and any remains of interest be found, they would be of great interest and importance, and would justify their being placed in class ia or iia, according to their state of preservation.	.....	... ..	iii	No ...	No ...	Examination necessary.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
48	Midnapur ...	.....	Khelar Garh...	(ii) The following remains are connected with the Nayagram family. Balabhadra Singh, the third Raja of Khelar, completed this fortification, of which his father, Pratapa Chandra Sinha, had laid the foundation (1490 A.D). The building is a regular fortress, with towers and walls of laterite stone and surrounded by a moat. The gate and postern are intact, and the walls are standing. Inside, where there is a good well of drinking water, all the edifices are in ruins; but there are two curious figures in blue stone representing a man of Persian extraction and his wife on horseback. The face of the man, his arrows and quiver, bear some resemblance to the figures found in Nineveh.	.....	This is an interesting ruin in a very good state of preservation.	iii	No ..	No ...	Photographs and examination necessary.
49	Ditto ...	.....	Chandra Rekha Garh.	This was erected by the fourth Raja, Chandra Sekhar Sinha, in the 16th century, and is a large entrenchment more than a mile square, with one entrance towards the east. The ditch which runs round the Garh must have been excavated at an enormous cost, as in many places the solid laterite rock is cut through 8 or 10 feet in width, and over 6 feet in depth. On the eastern side, where the entrance is, another very deep trench and rampart were constructed, and it was apparently intended to carry this the whole way round, but the design was not carried out, and on the other three sides there is one moat only.	.....	About 200 yards from the entrance there is a building evidently a residence, constructed of laterite stone in ruins; but it is impossible to say if this is the only ruin in the interior of this fortress, which is now over-grown with dense jungle.	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
50	Ditto ...	.....	Deul temple ...	This is a remarkable temple of Siva, about a mile east of the Chandra Rekha Garh. It is built of laterite stone, and towers over the jungle to the height of about 75 feet. It is not known who erected the temple, but the expenses of the worship are defrayed by the Nayagram family.	.....	.....	iib	Yes ...	No ...	.....
51	Ditto ...	... ..	Stone pillars of Kearchand.	These small pillars, about 1,000 in number, are very curious. They are scattered over a large plain, called Kearchand, about one mile east of the zemindar's residence at Kultike, and vary in height from two to four feet, the lower extremities of the pillars being driven into the ground, and the upper rounded into a	.....	.....	iii	No ..	No ...	.. ...

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				rough resemblance of human heads. It is said that Jaher Sinha, a Hindu Chief, who ruled at Kearchand about the year 1170 B S., devised this as a means to intimidate his opponents by making the stone pillars appear as so many men in his service, whom he employed constantly to guard the citadel; but they are more probably of the same character as the monumental stones found in Chota Nagpore.						
52	Midnapur ..	.....	A temple at Uriya Sai.	It is built of stone, with a marble tablet, bearing an inscription to the effect that Raja Chohan Singh constructed it in 996 B.S., so that the date affords a very satisfactory corroboration of the correctness of the epoch assigned to the Bogri Rajas (1555-1610 A.D.)	.....	.....	iib	Yes ...	No ...	.....
53	Ditto ...	.....	The Mayna Garh	(iii) *Mayna family.*—The fort is built on an island within an island, and is situated on the western bank of the Kossye, a little above its junction with the Kaliaghye; it was evidently constructed by excavating two great moats, almost lakes. The earth of the first was thrown inwards, so as to form a raised embankment of considerable breadth, which having become overgrown with dense bamboo clumps, is impervious to any projectile that could have been brought against it a hundred years ago. Inside the larger island, the outer edge of which is this embankment, another lake has been excavated and the earth thrown inwards, forming a large and well raised island about 200 yards square, or 8 acres, more or less. On this stands the family residence of the Mayna raj and all its belongings. It appears from the family records that the fort was originally constructed by one of the semi-mythical heroes of this district, Raja Low Sen, at a time when the district was under the dominion of the Gaur Rajas. At the time of the Mahratta ascendency, the descendant of Low Sen was ousted owing to default of payment of the usual tribute, and the possession of Mayna was made over to Bahubutendra, the founder of the Mayna raj. Six miles to the south of Mayna there is	.....	The inner island, with attached grounds, is overgrown with tangled jungle, except on the spot where the family residence and temples stand. The buildings, however, are in a state of entire disrepair.	iii	No ..	No ...	.....

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				a depression, about eight or nine miles in extent, which was formerly subject to the overflow of tidal water from the sea; but the Rajas of Mayna erected embankments along it to keep off sea-water, and thus brought a considerable part of it under cultivation. This depression was perhaps a creek of the sea, which must have silted up in course of time. This supposition receives confirmation from the fact that by recent excavations in the villages Tilda, Jalchuck, and others, which stand near the depression, many things have been discovered at a depth of some 16 or 17 feet below the surface, which show that the place must have been a port or sea-side town in days gone by. The configuration of the country also makes this every way probable.						
	Midnapur ...	Tamluk .	.....	iv. *Tamluk family.*—Tamluk figures as a kingdom of great antiquity in the sacred writings of the Hindus, and has been mentioned in the epic poems. The chief objects of archæological interest in Tamluk are its temples. The most famed are the temples of Bargbhima and of Krishnarjun.						
54	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Temple of Bargbhima.	It is situated upon elevated ground, and its shape and construction are curious. It is supposed that it was erected during the ascendency of Buddhism in India.	.....	Although a long time has elapsed since its erection, no portion of it has broken down or decayed, except that in the cyclone of 1864 the pinnacle with the iron circular crest was blown down. The pinnacle was built of a single block of stone; but as no such kind of stone could be easily procured, the devotees of the goddess built a new pinnacle of brick masonry.	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	Exploration necessary.

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							Class	Remarks		
55	Midnapur ...	Tamluk ...	Temple of Krishnarjun.	It is ascribed to Raja Tamradhvaj, who is probably the founder of the second dynasty. It contains the statues of the two deified heroes, Krishna and Arjun, both of which are under the same roof and are called Krishnarjun. Tradition says that when Maharaj Judhisthir, with the object of solemnizing the Aswamedh Jagya for the purpose of absolving himself from the sins incurred by him during the war of Kurukhettra, where his friends and relatives had been slain, had set the consecrated horse at large under the protection of Krishna and Arjun, the animal wandered to Tamralipta, then the capital of a powerful and pious chief, named Tamradhvaj The sons of Tamradhvaj seized the animal and detained it, whereupon a fight took place between them and Arjun. The contest was long and severe, and Arjun, finding at length that there was no hope of success, asked Krishna, the cause, who replied:—"Arjun, the man with whom you have entered the arena, is a firm believer in Vishnu, you cannot hope for success with him; you should therefore cease to fight and try to accomplish your object by strategy." Whereupon they both transformed themselves into Brahmans in appearance and went to the palace of the Raja. There Krishna pointed out to Arjun abundant proofs of Tamradhvaj's devotion to God, and then they appeared in their original forms. The Raja, finding that Krishna, of whom the gods could scarcely obtain a sight, notwithstanding all the penances they performed for the purpose, favored the palace with his presence, considered that he (the Raja) had achieved the object of his life, and offered many prayers and entreaties to Krishna, who was much pleased with him. The Raja then prayed that he might daily see both Krishna and Arjun in his palace, and on this being granted, stone statues of Krishna and Arjun were made and consecrated. v. *Narayangarh family.*—The chief objects of archæological interest connected with the Narayangarh family are the fort itself, with its moats and ramparts.	.....	.....	iib	Yes ...		.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
56	Midnapur	.. ...	Narayan Garh	Two ancient lines of fortification, an outer and an inner line, surround this fort, the space enclosed within the latter being above half a mile square. The actual buildings are not very striking, though there are some fine old tanks. The Cuttack high road passes through the western side of the fort, the western rampart running parallel to it for some distance.	.....	In some places the earth-works, which were all that composed the ramparts, have become almost level with the surrounding fields. In other places, especially towards the north, they are still very conspicuous.	iii	No ..	No ...	.....
57	Ditto ...	Kablipada in Moharbhanj.	Fort ...	... .	.. ...	.....	iia	Yes .	No ..	There are some ancient remains here of interest, but the place has not been examined; from its vicinity to Koinsari, there is it every probabily that the remains are of importance
58	Ditto* ...	Bamanghati in Moharbhanj.	Buried remains of temples and monasteries.	Some years ago a potful of gold coins of the Roman Emperors, Trajan and Constantine was discovered here: the coins were in excellent order, it is evident therefore that the remains here, whatever they are, date to the early Christian period, and as remains of such antiquity are rare and possess a peculiar interest, full exploration and preservation of what is discovered appears desirable.	.....	.....	iia	Yes .	No .	Exploration and preservation desirable. The Midnapur district has never been examined by any Archæologist, though it is well known, both from finds of coins and from mention in Buddhist books of Tibet, India, Ceylon, Barma, and China, and from other sources there must be remains of great antiquity, especially near Tamluk.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
1	Bhagalpur	Khanjarpur ...	A mosque ...	In use	.....	In good condition	*iib*	Not desirable	No.	
2	Ditto ...	Town of Bhagalpur.	A mausoleum	This is a very pretty building, built about 200 years ago by one Ibrahim Hussein Khan. It was repaired in 1845 by the Magistrate of Bhagalpur.	.....	Ditto ..	*iib.*	.....	No.	
3	Ditto ...	Muhalla Kabarpur, in the town of Bhagalpur.	A temple ...	This is a fine large Jain temple, about 200 years old.	.....	Ditto ...	*iib.*	.....	No.	
4	Ditto ...	Muhallas Mullachak and Khalifabagh, in the town of Bhagalpur.	Two mosques	These are about 200 and 150 years old, respectively.	They are used as places of worship.	In good repair ...	*iib.*	.....	No.	
5	Ditto ...	Barari, near Babupur.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	In very bad condition.	iii.	.....	No.	
6	Ditto ...	Town ...	Tomb ...	A cross erected in the disused burial-ground in memory of the 3rd Buffs who fell in 1828.	Government.	In fair order ...	*ia*	Preservation desirable.	No.	
7	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The tomb of the first English historian of India, Alexander Dow. It is situated in the burial-ground.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	*ia*	Ditto ...	No.	
8	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Two tombs and Cleveland House.	These were erected in memory of Augustus Cleveland, one by order of the Court of Directors. The house was used as the Residency; it stands on an old Buddhist site which was subsequently appropriated by Muhammadans. Exploration as far as possible, without injury to the house, is most desirable.	.....	.....	*ia*	Preservation of tomb desirable. The house is a rambling building which must fall to decay, unless very heavy expense is incurred. This is not desirable.	No.	
9	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Caves ...	There are some caves near Barari, noticed in the Journal of the Asiatic Society, which yielded coins, but which have not yet been fully explored. There are small buildings near their mouths. These caves deserve conservation.	Zemindar of Barari.	Neglected ...	*iia*	Yes ..	No.	
10	Bhagalpur	Sultanganj ..	Monastery ..	There are extensive remains of monasteries at Sultanganj, whence some years ago a fine inscribed statue in bronze of colossal size was exhumed. They deserve conservation.	Unknown.	In ruins and dug up.	*iia*	Exploration is desirable and partial conservation.	No.	

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							Class.	Remarks.		
11	Bhagulpur	Sultanganj ...	Stupa ...	This is a fine old stupa close to the Railway station and well worthy of permanent and thorough repair and preservation.	Unknown.	In ruins ...	*ia*	Yes ...	No.	.....
12	Ditto ...	Kahalgaon (Kolgong).	Rock sculpture	There are very good specimens in the district at Patharghata and elsewhere.	.....	.....	*iib*	Yes ..	No.	.....
13	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rock temple	The only example in Bengal. It is cut out of a rock in the river.	Unknown.	.....	*ia*	Yes ...	No photographs exist, but plans and drawings in Volume XV, Archl. reports.	Several fine specimens of sculpture were collected by Mr. Barnes and placed in his house on the hill to the north of the Railway Station. Some have been dispersed, but several still exist. The property has now passed into the hands of an absentee native zemindar, and the scuptures are being neglected The owner may be induced to let Government have them, when some of them should be placed in the museum.
14	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	A Darga ...	No records or traditions exist	.....	In good condition. Close to it is a masjid of the same age as the Darga, and kept in repair by the people.	*iib.*	Yes ...	No.	
15	Ditto ...	Patharghat ...	Rock sculpture	On the banks of the river. The rock sculpture and inscriptions are very old, dating to the 7th or 8th century A.D.	No owner.	Neglected ..	*ia*	Yes ...	No.	.....
16	Ditto ...	Pirpainti ...	A Darga ...	No record of date, but they are evidently old and probably date to the reign of Aurangzeb.	.....	In good condition but the masjid below is in ruins.	*iib.*	Yes ...	No.	.....
17	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Darga ...	Of some interest. A local saint's shrine ...	... ..	.....	iii	No ...	No.	.....
18	Ditto ...	Jahngira rock, near the Sultanganj station.	Temple ...	.....	It is used as a place of worship.	In good order ...	iii	No ...	No.	.....
19	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sculpture ...	Very old and important rock sculptures occur on the rock, and deserve careful preservation.	.....	.....	*ia.*	Yes ...	No.	.....
20	Bhagalpur	Bausi, within the Banka subdivision.	A temple ...	This temple was built in 1720 A.D. ...	It is used as a place of worship.	In thoroughly good order.	iii	Not desirable.	No.	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
21	Ditto ...	Mandar Hill, two or three miles from Bausi within the Banka sub-division.	Ditto ...	This is a Jain temple, built of stone and mortar. It is evidently of no antiquity; its date is not known.	.....	In very bad state of repair.	iii	No. ...	No.	
22	Ditto ...	Mandar Hill ...	Rock sculpture and inscription.	These are some ancient Gupta inscriptions and sculpture well worthy of preservation.	... ..	... ..	*ia*	Preservation very desirable.	Copies of inscription exist, but no photographs of sculpture.	
23	Ditto ..	Karangarh ...	Fort ...	This is undoubtedly a very ancient fort, and stands on the site of old Champanagar. Several bastions can be made out, and Mr. Beglar strongly recommends a careful examination and conservation of what is one of the historical and famous pre-Buddhist forts in Bengal.	Government.	Neglected ...	*iia*	Yes ...	No.	
24	Ditto ...	Kherhi ..	Rock sculpture, temples, fort and well.	This is very fine old well, dating certainly to the 6th century. There are also some most curious and yet undeciphered shell-charactered inscriptions, as well as interesting specimens of the architecture of that era. All merit much interest, attention, exploration and conservation. The place was only cursorily examined by Mr. Beglar. It is a perfect unexplored mine of antiquities.	Unknown.	In ruins ...	*iia*	No, but thoroughly exploration is desirable and cleaning out and preservation of the great and small well. From an antiquarian point of view this should be done, and it would greatly benefit the villagers by increasing their supply of pure water.	No.	
25	Ditto ...	In mouzas Bangaon and Dhurya in the same sub-division.	Two Shikargahs	These buildings are said to have been built by Shah Suja, a brother of the Emperor Aurangzeb, about 260 years ago.	.....	In ruins ...	*iib.*			
26	Ditto ...	Fingeswar ...	Temple ...	An old inscription of early Gupta period attests the antiquity of the site.	Brahmans.	Kept up ...	*iib*	Not at Government cost.	No.	
27	Litto ..	Jethur Hill ...	Temple and inscription.	There is a temple here enshrining sculptures of interest and kept up by attendant Pujari Brahmans.	Unknown.	Ditto ...	*iib*	Ditto ...	No.	
28	Bhagalpur...	Pipra Nath ..	Fort and temple.	Temple kept up by Raja and Brahmans. The temple is of interest.	Unknown.	Kept up ...	*iib*	Ditto ...	No.	

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29	Bhagalpur	Shekpura ...	Dargas ...	There is one very famous darga on the site of a temple of Kali, which ought to be kept in repair by the officiating Khadims.	Khadims	Neglected ...	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	There is some small income from lands attached to the Darga.
30	Ditto ...	Sikandra ...	Darga ...	The darga occupies the site of an old stupa ...	Ditto ...	Kept up ...	*iib*	Not explored ..	No.	
31	Ditto ...	Sultanganj ..	Masjid ...	This is a masjid built on an old Hindu site ...	Mullas	It is going to ruins	iii	No ...	No.	
32	Ditto ...	Chandan ...	Fort ...	Said to be of interest, but unexplored ...	Unknown.	Unknown ...	iii	Unknown ...	No ...	These need exploration.
33	Ditto ...	Bindraban ...	Temple ...	Some good sculpture, but of no great interest	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	iii	Ditto ...	No ...	Ditto ditto.
34	Ditto ...	Makhdumpur ...	Remains ...	Some good sculpture, but of no great interest	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	iii	Ditto ...	No ...	Ditto ditto
35	Maldah ...	Gaur ...	The Khajeki masjid, or small golden mosque.	This mosque was built of stone in the reign of Sultan Husain Shah, King of Gaur, who died in 927 Hijri. There are three large stones detached opposite the northern gate, the tops whereof are carved. The pillar to the right of the doorway, which threatens to fall, contains a number of interesting stones. There are also some handsome carvings on the door. There are in the neighbourhood in the house of Nazar Ali Shah, a descendant of a spiritual guide of Aurangzeb, three large stones with inscriptions, the largest one being beautifully carved. They are said to be 250 years old, and it is not known whence they were brought to the place where they now are. This district owes its historical importance to the fact of its containing the sites of two successive capitals of Bengal, namely, Gaur and Peruah or Panduah. Both these cities are now almost levelled to the ground, and are overgrown with jungle, but the ruins that remain reveal traces of their former magnificence. Gaur was the earlier of the two capitals, and in historical associations and in size by far the more important. The time of its foundation is, however, uncertain. All that can be ascertained is that it was the metropolis of Bengal under its Hindu Kings, and that it was conquered in 1204 A.D. by the Muhammadans who retained it as the chief seat of	Ditto ..	In good preservation.	*iib*	Yes ..	Yes	

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				their power in Bengal for more than three centuries. When the Afghan Kings of Bengal established their independence, they transferred the seat of Government to Peruah, and, to build the public structures of their new capital, plundered every Hindu temple that could be removed. Peruah was shortly afterwards abandoned, and the royal residence was re-transferred to Gaur, which continued to be the capital of Bengal so long as its kings retained their independence of Delhi. Dr. Buchanan Hamilton is of opinion that the desolation of Gaur commenced from the time (about 1639 A.D.) when Suja Shah, brother of Aurangzeb, made Rajmahal the capital of Bengal. The ruins have been a quarry, not only for the brick houses of the neighbouring towns and villages, but also for the palaces of Murshidabad. The jungle still reigns supreme over the half obliterated ruins of walls, forts, and palaces. In 1874 Government sanctioned Rs. 300 for the preservation of the ruins, but the amount was expended only in clearing the jungle round some of the principal buildings. The city proper, *i.e.*, the part within the great continuous embankment, is 7½ miles from north to south, and from one to two miles from east to west. The south, east, and west sides of the city were protected by natural defences, namely, the rivers Ganges, Mahanadi, and the junction of these two rivers. On the north an artificial bulwark was required. A line of fortification about six miles in length extends in an irregular curve from the old channel of the Bhagirathi at Sonatala to near the Mahananda at Bholahat. The rampart is about 100 feet wide at its base, and is mainly composed of brick. In the western portion of the city there is the large Sagar Dighi, the most celebrated artificial piece of water in the district. It is						

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				1,600 yards in length and over 800 in breadth. The banks are built of brick, and the water remains good to the present day. In the neighbourhood are the two most frequented places of Hindu devotion in the district.						
36	Maldah ...	Gaur ...	The Rajbibi mosque.	This is a small mosque built of brick, but it is not of much interest. Specimens of carved bricks are, however, obtainable from it. The jungle was cleared in 1876.	Unknown.	Decaying ...	*iib*	Yes ...	No.	
37	Ditto ...	Do. ...	The Daras mosque.	It is a handsome brick building, so called from a college which stood near. An inscription now on a new mosque at English Bazar is supposed to have belonged to the former. If so, the Daras mosque was built in 907 Hijri by Sultan Husain Shah. Some of the interior carvings have been carried off. The jungle around this building has been cleared.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	iii	No, but only portions may be preserved.	Yes ...	The building is too dilapidated to be repaired, only parts of the west wall admit of repair.
38	Ditto ...	Do. ...	The Gunmant mosque.	It is a large stone building without inscription. There are no mouldings, nor anything characteristic now remaining. Gold ornaments and coins are said to have been found in a fresh-dug hole inside. There are some ornamental stones within the building. The jungle surrounding this mosque was cleared at Government cost in 1876.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	Yes.	
39	Ditto ...	Do. ...	The Chamkhana or Chika masjid.	It is called Chika Masjid from the bats which now fill it. It is situated near the palace, and is supposed to have been either a court-house or a prison. It is said to be very ancient, but bears no inscription.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	*iia*	Yes ...	No ...	One of the finest and largest in Gaur.
40	Ditto ...	Do. ...	The Luka Chippi, the Hide-and-seek Lodge.	This is a two-storied and imposing looking city gate situated near the palace. There is nothing characteristic in it, nor in the tombs which adjoin, one of which, Futteh Khan's, is well preserved, but shows little skill in workmanship.	.....	Ditto ...	*ia*	Yes, as a rest-house and inspection building.	No.	
41	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kadam Rasul	This is a small square mosque of brick, and has been attributed to Husain Shah, but according to the inscription was built by his son Nazrat Shah in 937 Hijri, in honour of the	Khadims	Kept up ...	*ib*	Yes ...	Yes ..	The building has a small income from attached lands.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				prophet's foot-print, which is preserved within. The carved brick front is in good repair, and is worthy of being kept entire. The inscription in front of the building is legible and well preserved. An inscription belonging to another building has been placed over the gateway.						
42	Maldah ...	Gaur ...	The Dakhal darwazah.	This is a large city gate of brick, and was built by Husain Shah, who died in 927 Hijri. The building is a fine strong one, in excellent preservation; only the south face, in which trees have taken root, is likely to fall. There is a complete flower in brick-work to the left, and a carving in brick above the doorway, which are fair specimens of work, but will probably be lost in a few years. The north side is better preserved, and is likely to last long. Inside are some very beautiful brick carvings resembling stone. The Government spent Rs. 100 in 1875 in clearing the jungle round this building.	Unknown.	Decaying ...	ia	Yes ..	Yes ...	It is a very fine specimen of an old gateway, and is unique.
43	Ditto ...	Do. ...	The golden mosque, Sona masjid, sometimes called Baradari, near Ramkel.	This was built by Nusrat Shah in 932 Hijri, and is the remains of a fine stone building. A slate which formed part of the base of one of several carved arches is detached. Many of these arches have been entirely spoiled, but it is desirable that no injury should be done to those which remain. The jungle round this building was cleared by Government in 1875.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	iia	Yes ...	Yes ...	This though not a typical example has portions in such good order as to render preservation desirable.
44	Ditto ...	Do. ..	The remains of the palace wall Bais Gaza.	These are remarkable for strength and height, but have no artistic interest.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	iii	A small piece may be preserved.	Yes.	
45	Ditto ..	Do. ...	The minaret of Firoz Shah.	This is a high tower, with remains of a room at the top. There are good stone carvings at the entrance to the stairs, some feet above the ground.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	ia	Yes ...	Yes.	
46	Ditto ...	Do. ...	The "Umerkazi" mosque.	There are good, well-preserved brick carvings on this mosque.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	iii	Unknown ...	No.	

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							Class.	Remarks.		
47	Maldah ...	Gaur ...	The "Natin" mosque.	This was entirely built of coloured bricks, but has no inscription or record of date. The work even in its present state has a pleasing effect as a whole. Government caused the jungle round this building to be cleared in 1875.	Unknown.	Decaying ...	iia	Yes ...	Yes ...	A fine sample of its kind.
48	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Chand Soudagar's building	The only remains consist of a large number of grey and black polished stone pillars.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	iii	The pillars should be removed to a place of safety	No ...	Here are a lot of polished pillars, which deserve careful exploration.
49	Ditto ...	Do. ..	Chamkatti masjid.	There are variously coloured bricks in this old building, but they are likely to fall, from a tree having spread its root among them. The jungle round this place was cleared by Government in 1876.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	Yes.	
50	Ditto ...	Do. ..	The kotwali darwazah.	This is a handsome gate of brick in the south wall of the city. An inscribed stone on the roadside, less than half a mile off, belongs to it. The building was constructed by Sultan Muhammad Shah in 860 Hijri.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	Yes ...	This should be conserved if possible.
51	Ditto ..	Village Mahudipur, near Gaur.	Two old mouldings.	The district officer in 1875 saw these mouldings built into houses. One of these is very beautiful and excellent as a specimen, though somewhat injured by fire.	Owners	Good order ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Copies of them may be easily taken.
52	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dhan Chuck ..	An old front of this mosque with 31 columns is now existing. The inner ornamentation comprises carved and coloured bricks. Large trees are growing out of it. Their tops were cut off at Government expense in 1876.	Unknown	Decaying ...	iib	No ...	No.	
53	Ditto ...	Ferozpur ...	Jamma masjid, tomb of Shah Niamut Ullah.	These are great places of pilgrimage and are well looked after.	Khadims	Ditto ...	iib	Yes ...	Yes ...	Government aid appears necessary to preserve these as the income is very small.
54	Ditto ...	Dighi, near Sadullapur	Jamma masjid	Ditto ditto	Ditto .	Ditto ...	iib	Yes ..	Yes.	
55	Ditto ...	.....	Mausoleum of Peran Pir.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	iib	Yes ...	Yes.	

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							Class.	Remarks.		
	Maldah ...	Peruah or Panduah.	.....	This city is about 20 miles from Gaur and six from Maldah. It has no apparent advantages of site. It was not accessible by water, and was probably then, as now, surrounded by almost impenetrable jungles. It is in all respects less noteworthy than Gaur, though it contains some remarkable specimens of Muhammadan architecture. On approaching the ruins from the south of the city, the first two objects which attract attention are the monuments of Makhdum Shah Jalál and his grandson, Kútab Shah, who were the two most distinguished religious personages under the early Muhammadan Kings of Bengal. Numerous pilgrims repair hither at all seasons and from all parts of Bengal.	.....	.....				
55	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Bari darga, or monument of Mukhdam Shah Jalál.	It has some appearance of antiquity, but is spoiled by whitewashing and tawdry ornaments inside. The monument consists of a small square area entered at the south-east corner. To the right of the door is a little chamber, in which the saint used to perform his devotions. On the west is a plain mosque, and the two remaining sides are occupied by a refectory and a tank. There is a window of carved stone and two handsomely carved stone pillars, and a fragment of a stone rail. Opposite is a brick dome with the tombs of three persons whose names are not known. The tomb of the saint is not here, but at Gaur.	Khadims	Decaying ...	*iib*	Yes ...	Yes.	
57	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	A large Hindu carving in stone.	This lies near the last mentioned object. It is a large Hindu carving in stone of a fabulous alligator, broken in two pieces and mutilated. The district officer has removed it, as interesting for its curious workmanship and probable antiquity.	Unknown.	Fair order ...	iii	No ..	No.	
58	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Kútab Shah's graveyard	Kútab Shah's graveyard has many tombs of interest with inscriptions. The place is held sacred still An inscription, now in his "Chillakhana," is said to record his death in 833 Hijri. There are also several carved stone pillars; the one opposite the saint's	Khadims	Ditto ..	*iib*	Yes ...	Yes.	

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							Class	Remarks.		
				head, and said to have been put up more recently, has a short inscription. The monument occupies a large space. In the centre are the remains of Kútab's dwelling-house, now in ruins; some of the apartments of the house are lined with tiles which yet retain their enamel of various bright colours. South of the house is an irregular quadrangle, enclosed by a brick wall about 100 yards in diameter. On one side is a square tank edged with cut stone, and on another a mosque in ruins; while at the south-west corner are the tombs of Kútab and his father, who was also a saint of great repute.						
59	Maldah ...	Peruah ...	The Gharikhana of the choti darga.	This has a door of carved brick, with an arch, and two large and four small pillars,—all of stone—well carved. Near are two large copper drums said to have been presented by Kassim Ali, Nawab of Bengal.	Khadims	Fair order ...	iii	No ...	No.	
60	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The Kútab Shah's monument.	This is built of brick, with facings of stone, and there is a good deal of stone carving inside, including flowers in stone work. Stone columns lie about.	Ditto...	The place is generally in ruins.	*iib*	Yes ...	Yes.	
61	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The bara darwazah.	This is situated near the preceding object, and is built of brick, with stone facing and stone entrance. It bears a long inscription, but has no good carvings.	Ditto..	Decaying ..	*iib*	No ...	No.	
62	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Old bridge ...	Under this bridge are Hindu carvings of an elephant and god firmly built into the walls, but of no interest. It is spanned by wooden beams.	Road cess	In good order ...	iii	No ...	No ...	The bridge itself is a ricketty structure, which is a serious drawback to traffic, and instead of preserving it, it would be better to pull it down and build a new one, sending the sculptures to the Museum
63	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Adinah Masjid	This is by far the most celebrated building in this part of India. Though partly in ruins, it is yet the most remarkable example which exists of Pathan architecture. It is a quadrangular building, consisting chiefly of cloisters, which surround a central area of the same form. It extends nearly 500 feet from north to south, and 300 feet from east to west. According to	Unknown.	Decaying ...	*ia*	Yes ...	Yes.	

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				Mr. Fergusson, the ground plan and the dimensions are exactly similar to those of the great mosque at Damascus. The east side, through which the building is entered by an insignificant door, is 500 feet long and 38 feet wide between the walls. This space is sub-divided by means of transverse brick walls and stone pillars into no less than 127 squares, each of which is covered by a small dome. The northern and southern sides are constructed on the same pattern, but being shorter, contain only 39 domes each. The height of all three is about 20 feet, including a broad ornamented cornice; towards the quadrangle they open inwards with arches, which correspond to the squares. On the outside are many small windows, highly decorated with carved tiles disposed in arches. The western side of the building, that which faces towards Mecca, is composed of a central apartment, the mosque proper, and two wings. The Nave is 64 feet from east to west, 32 feet from north to south, and 62 feet in height from the floor to the centre of the dome by which it is covered. It contains the usual niches on the western wall, towards which the worshippers turned their faces, and a pulpit. These are polished and highly carved. The southern wing is similar in design to the other sides of the building, and contains 90 domes. Its west front, however, is closed by a blank wall, in which are niches corresponding to the 15 rows of arches which here terminate the cloisters. In this wing the common people worshipped. The northern wing only differs in so far as it contains a raised platform for the royal worshippers. This platform, called the Bádsháh-ká-takht, is supported upon thick columns, and elevated about eight feet from the floor. It is 40 feet wide and 80 feet long, and covered by domes of very little greater height than those over the rest of the building. The adjacent wall contains four						

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				niches and two doors, which are minutely carved and ornamented with passages from the Koran. These doors, through which is the only entrance to the platform, communicate directly with a chamber on the same level with the platform. The chamber is 38 feet square, and has been covered by nine domes of an even height with all the others. The outer front of the west side, though rendered irregular by the projection of the chamber is the best preserved portion of the building, and has been the most highly ornamented. It bears an inscription which fixes the date of the erection of the building by Sikándar Shah at A.H. 707, or 1307 A.D. The stone-work, which is 11 feet high, is quite plain The brick-work surmounting it, which raises the entire height to 23 feet 5 inches, is sub-divided into minute portions, and is most elaborately carved. The doors and windows on this side, which are of stone, are the parts which have been executed in the best taste. They are of very different styles, having apparently been taken from different Hindu buildings. The carvings of the human figure upon the materials have been carefully obliterated by Muhammadan masons, but yet traces of them can everywhere be detected on a close inspection. There is no calcareous marble anywhere in the building. The rougher parts are of granite, out of a single block of which some of the pillars supporting the domes are hewn The more polished parts are made of indurated potstone, impregnated with hornblende. It is the great number of small domes which form the peculiar feature of Pathan architecture of this period.						
64	Maldah ...	Peruah ...	Satasgarh, or 27 towers.	This is supposed to have been the royal palace, altogether enveloped in the most dense jungle. There is little to be seen beyond a large tank, on the banks of which are numerous small buildings, connected with each other, which have evidently been used as baths. Near the tank also there is a curious arched passage.	Unknown.	Decaying	iix	Yes ...	No	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
65	Maldah .	Peruah ..	Eklakhi Tomb	It is so called, as it is supposed to have cost a lakh of rupees. Though the materials are chiefly brick, it is the handsomest building in the place. It forms a square, with a frontage of 80 feet, roofed by a dome, with a small turret at each corner. The walls outwardly have been ornamented by carved tiles, and the dome within has been neatly plastered. It is lighted by three small doors, one in each side, and internally forms an octagon. Much of the ornamented brickwork has been carried off Trees have taken root round the dome, but they have been cut out at Government expense. Over the entrance is a curious stone with a Hindu idol carved on it. It is only slightly injured. About the doorway are other stones, in which might be detected parts of representations of the human figure, the original carvings on which must therefore have been Hindu.	Unknown.	Decaying ...	iia	Yes ...	Yes	One of the best preserved and easily conservable remains in Peruah.
66	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Sona masjid ...	.....	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	Yes ...	It is not capable of conservation
67	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Jami masjid ...	.....	Ditto...	Ditto .	iii	No ...	Record desirable	Ditto.
68	Ditto ..	Old Maldah ...	Two mosques..	These mosques are built partly of carved brick and partly of stone. The smaller one is not now used. The larger one is still in use. The pillars at the entrance are of handsomely carved stone, and there is an inscription over the doorway. It is a large building.	Ditto ..	Ditto	iii	No ..	No ...	
69	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Towers ...	One on each side of the river ornamented by elephants' tusks cut in stone and apparently used as watch towers and hunting lodges.	Ditto...	Ditto ..	iia	Yes ...	Yes ..	
70	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Sij Dargah ..	A large wall	Ditto .	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No . .	Of no interest.
71	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tomb of Allalkeg.	.....	Ditto...	Ditto .	iii	No ...	No ...	Ditto.
72	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Tomb of Prince Enaetullah.	... .	Ditto...	Ditto ..	iii	No ...	No ...	Ditto.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
73	Maldah ...	Near thana Maldah.	Caravanserai of Firoz Shah	....	Unknown.	Decaying ...	iii	No ...	Record desirable.	
74	Ditto ...	Near Maldah ...	Jamma masjid (Minar).	.....	Ditto .	.....	*iia*	.....	.....	
75	Ditto ...	Gaur ..	Tomb of Baba Shah Khizir.	Of no interest	Ditto ..	In fair order ...	iii	No ...	No	
76	Monghyr ...	Jamui ..	Fort and stupa and monasteries.	A noble stupa almost intact. Extensive monasteries, the whole enclosed in an old fort near Jamui.	Raja of Gidhaur.	Neglected ...	*ia*	Yes. Very much desirable.	Yes ...	Deserves permanent preservation.
77	Ditto ...	Temple of Singhi Rikhi.	Temple and spring.	The temple and hot spring are fabled to be the site of the hermitage of Rishya Sringa of the Ramayana.	Brahmans.	Ditto ...	*ia*	Yes ...	No	
78	Ditto ...	Sitakund ..	Spring, &c. ...	A great place of pilgrimage and much frequented.	Ditto...	Well cared for ...	iii	No ...	No and not needed.	They are of no interest. One or two pieces of the late Gupta sculpture alone exist to mark the age of the original temples.
79	Ditto ...	Monghyr fort ..	The Zanziri Masjid.	One of the finest masjids of the late Mughal period, and well worthy of preservation.	.....	Destroyed ...	...	Destroyed ..	Yes ...	This was the finest and oldest masjid in the district, and occupies the site of an old Buddhist temple. It is said to have been broken up by the owner of the land whereon it stood, and the stones used partly to build a dwelling-house, and partly to build the great clock tower and archway in the fort of Monghyr, which was "presented" to the city of Monghyr by the owner of the late Zanziri masjid. It is much to be regretted that before destruction no plans or drawing were made; a single good drawing in colors, of the masjid. is said to exist, and should be secured for the museum if possible. The exhumed sculpture, chiefly Buddhist, of the Gupta period, has been placed in the local private museum of General Murray, but some
80	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dargas and Masjids.	Several old dargas and masjids have been utilised as dwelling-houses, and are in good order. A few are inscribed.	Private owners.	Well cared for ..	*iib*	Yes ..	No	
81	Ditto ...	Hasanpur ..	Rock inscription, sculpture, and fort.	This is said to have been the place where Indradyumna, the last Hindu king, buried his treasures. There are remains of a fort and of rock inscriptions, &c.	Unknown.	Neglected ...	*iib*	Yes ...	No	
82	Ditto ...	Nongarh ...	Stupa ...	The stupa and the red stone statue found in it are of great interest.	Ditto...	Ditto ...	*iia*	Yes ...	Yes See volume iii, Archæological Report.	

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							Class.	Remarks.		
83	Monghyr ...	Lakhisarai ...	Stupa and sculpture.	The remains of a stupa recently explored by General Cunningham. Numerous very fine pieces of sculpture exist here.	Unknown.	In ruins ...	iia	Yes ...	Yes. See volume iii, Archæological Report.	fine specimens are in possession of Messrs Hamilton and Co. of Calcutta.
84	Ditto ...	Rajaona ...	Sculpture ...	The finest sculptures in the whole of Bihar not yet seized and carried off to temples and museums are to be found here, as well as beautiful specimens of pillars elaborately sculptured.	Ditto...	Buried and neglected.	iia	Yes ...	Yes, of a few.	Extensive and careful exploration is most desirable; and preservation of what is found.
85	Ditto ...	Naulakhagarh ..	Fort ...	An ordinary fort with rubble stone walls and an arched entrance.	Ditto...	In good order, but of no strength.	iii	No ...	Yes. In volume viii, Archæological Reports.	.....
86	Ditto ..	Shekpura ...	Tank, remains of a fort and temples.	Two fine tanks and some minor remains not in Shekpura, but in the vicinity, within a radius of six miles, are well worthy of preservation.	Ditto ..	Neglected ...	iia	Exploration and preservation of a portion desirable.	No ...	.....
87	Ditto ..	Temples in Kaua Kol Hills.	Temples ...	These are temples of no great age, but built on and incorporating parts of old Jain temples.	Jain priests.	Some are abandoned.	iib	Yes ...	No ...	Of some interest, and should be cared for by Government.
88	Ditto ...	Surajgarah ...	Remains ...	It is a very old site	Unknown.	Unknown ...	iia	Unknown ...	No ...	Well worthy of careful exploration and conservation.
89	Ditto ...	Kabar Tal ...	Temple ...	This is on an island in the large Kabar lake north of the Ganges.	Ditto...	Ditto ...	iia	Yes ...	No ...	Not explored, but apparently well worthy of conservation.
90	Purneah ...	Dhumdaha ...	Fort and temples.	Buchanan notices the place, but it has not been examined since.	Ditto...	Ditto ...	iia	Unknown ...	No ...	... ..
91	Ditto ...	Sikhar on the Mahananda.	Temple ..	Said to be deserving of conservation .	Ditto...	Ditto ...	iia	Ditto ...	No ...	.....
92	Ditto ...	Nathpur ...	Temples ...	Said to be of great interest	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	iia	Ditto	No ...	.....
93	Ditto ..	Dhaka ...	Ditto ..	....	Ditto...	Ditto ...	iia	Ditto ...	No ...	Noticed by Buchanan. It is supposed to be well worthy of preservation.
94	Santal Pergunnahs.	Hadat, about four miles from the town of Rajmahal	A jamma masjid.	This is a very beautiful building, built in 1592 by Man Singh, Akbar's Rajput General. It was originally intended for a temple, but was afterwards turned into the jamma masjid for fear of the Emperor.	Ditto...	In very bad condition.	iia	.....	No ...	The ruins occupy an extensive area.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
95	Santal Pergunnahs.	Rajmahal ...	A bridge ...	This bridge, which was built about 250 years ago, has five piers, and is a very fine Mussulman structure. It measures 236 feet in length, 24 feet wide roadway, 28 feet six inches centre elevation, three feet five inches height of balustrade, and two feet six inches width of balustrade. It has six pointed arches of 10 feet span, five piers with cutwaters at both the wings, and four round bastions, one at each corner, with top for prayer.	Road Cess Committee.	In good condition.	*iia*	Yes ...	No ..	.....
96	Ditto ...	In the town of Rajmahal.	A large mosque.	This mosque was built about 250 years ago. Some years back it was converted into a residence by the railway officials, but its outer aspect is not altered.	Railway	In good state of preservation.	*iib*	Yes ..	No ...	.....
97	Ditto ..	In the village of Bahadurpur, twelve miles north of Pakaur.	A Hindu temple.	Of unknown age	Unknown.	Unknown ...	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
98	Ditto ...	In the town of Deoghar.	Hindu temples	These temples, built about 385 years ago, are the famous Baijnath Temples, and are used as places of worship, where a large number of pilgrims assemble every year. The group of temples, 22 in number, are surrounded by a high wall enclosing an extensive courtyard paved with Chunar freestone, which serves to keep the courtyard clean. All the temples but three are dedicated to Mahadev; the remaining three are dedicated to his wife, Gaurá Párbátí. The pinnacles of the male and female temples are connected by silken ropes 40 or 50 yards in length, from which depend gaudily-coloured cloths, wreaths, and garlands of flowers and tinsel, the whole symbolising the bond of marriage.	They are in use.	In good order ...	iii	No ..	No ..	The temples are of no interest to the archæologist, however interesting to the Hindu pilgrim.
99	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Toran ...	At the western entrance to the town of Deoghar is a masonry platform about 6 feet in height and 20 feet square, supporting three large monoliths of contorted gneiss rock of great beauty; two are vertical, and the third is laid upon the heads of the two uprights as a horizontal beam. These massive stones	In use...	Good order ..	*ib*	Yes ...	No ...	This is known as the Hindola, and is one of the few undestroyed and unconverted relics of the old Buddhist period, and the only one on which Mr. Beglar rongly recommends Government to spend the

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				are 12 feet in length, each weighing upwards of seven tons; they are quadrilateral, each face being 2½ feet, or 10 feet round each stone. The horizontal beam is retained in its place by mortise and tenon. By whom, or when, these ponderous stones were erected, no one knows. There is a faint attempt at sculpture at each end of the vertical faces of the horizontal beam, representing either elephants' or crocodiles' heads.						money required to keep it in permanent repair, if it cannot be otherwise kept up.
100	Santal Pergunnahs.	Rajmehal ...	Two masjids...	There are two fine masjids of ancient date in the city.	In use .	In good order ...	*ib*	Yes ...	No ...	Deserve to be kept in good order.
101	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Masjid ..	One of the oldest, finest, and most worthy of preservation in old Rajmahal.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	*iib*	Yes ...	No ..	.....
102	Ditto ...	Shadipur ...	Temples ...	Fine old temples well worth preservation ...	Unknown.	In use ...	*iia*	Yes . .	No ...	Of these five temples, some are, Mr. Beglar believes, claimed by private individuals who ought to be made to keep them up.
103	Ditto ...	Sarath ...	Ditto ...	Said to contain temples but old	In use...	Ditto ...	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
104	Ditto ...	Karaon ...	Temple ...	Said to contain temples, but old	Ditto .	Ditto . .	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
105	Ditto ...	Bhaskinath ...	Ditto ...	Kept up by the Pujaris. Enshrines an inscribed sculpture of the 10th century.	Pujaris	Ditto ...	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
106	Ditto ...	Noni ...	Ditto ...	Said to contain old temples	Unknown.	Unknown ...	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
107	Ditto ...	Bud ...	Ditto ...	Said to contain old temples	In use	Ditto ...	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
108	Ditto ..	Rajmahal ..	Baradari ...	The Baradari is situated on a high knoll, and must have once been a most picturesque feature in the landscape. As it is, even in its ruins, with its numerous domes rising, as it were, tier on tier, forming a pyramid of domes, it forms a conspicuous and picturesque ruin. It is not, however, worthy of being repaired, not only because it forms	Unknown.	In ruins ...	*iii*	No ...	No ...	Drawings desirable.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				no typical example, but because it is in such a dilapidated state that it would cost a larger expenditure than would be justifiable when so many other ruins of historical importance and architectural skill lie all over the province uncared for through want of funds. It was once a masjid; but the curious point in it is that there are chambers at the back and sides, evidently intended as residences, and undoubtedly used as such. Mr. Beglar thinks that a set of vaulted chambers exist below, or at least that the walls and the whole building is buried to a considerable depth in accumulation of ruins and in later modifications of floors. The floors of the portion which he considers must have been used as a dwelling have been everywhere extensively dug into by people in search of treasure, but whether successfully or not is not known.						
109	Santal Pergunnahs.	Rajmahal ...	Masjid ..	The masjid may be roughly described as an oblong building, about 220 feet long by 65 feet wide, standing and completely filling the west end of a court 220 feet wide and about 500 feet long, which was once arcaded or provided with niches along its entire inner face. A gateway at the east end—once noble, now in picturesque ruin gives access to the court, which is overgrown with thorny scrub, and interspersed with tombs and pitfalls. The façade once consisted of five archways in the pointed Saracenic style, of 17 to 18 feet clear span, the central one being larger than the rest, and provided with a projecting demi-portico with octagonal towers at the two corners. The protico was pierced by a noble archway 23 feet wide in space. Over the central archway ran a corridor with small windows terminated at either end by massive square towers, continuations upwards of the abutments of the great arch below. Corresponding features, but without the archway, form the back façade. A battlement cornice	Unknown.	Neglected ...	*ia*	Yes ...	No ...	The main vault needs only repairs in portions, and renewal of about a fourth of its sheeting. The domes in the southern half of the masjid and the smaller domes elsewhere are in good order, and need only petty repairs. At the south end the battlements (at a height of 33 feet from the present ground level) and the cornice need renewal, not as restorations, but to prevent percolation of rain into the body of the walls. The front tower and corridor need extensive repair, the octogonal towers and the arches, both interior and exterior and the interior floor, need but little repair. Mr. Beglar considers that about Rs. 30 per 100 square feet of roofed surface of the southern half, including the great central nave and its noble vault, will be sufficient. But the

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				of the curved pattern which is so unmistakeable a feature, not only of the grand monumental architecture of Bengal Proper, but of every hut in that province, ran at a height of about 30 feet above the ground along the front and rear façades. It was broken at the great central arch in front and its corresponding projection at the back by the square massive towers and windowed corridor already mentioned as surmounting the central great archway. Four octagonal towers rise at the four extreme corners of the masjid, terminated by short flat-domed tops and spires, and the domes between these on either side at the front and back and the projecting high central piece complete the façade. In the interior it is divided into a great central nave, 50 feet long by 30 feet wide, and two aisles on either side. On the outer sides of the aisles run a series of four small two-storied chambers intended probably for the female congregation, or possibly as residences or oratories for the officiating priests. In the thickness of the wall on the outer sides of these two-storied chambers, which form the outer north and south walls of the masjid, were stairs leading up to the upper row of chambers and on to the roof. The main nave is roofed by a noble vault running from end to end, and screened from the front and back façades by the towers and windowed corridors mentioned before. This vault rises from a higher level than the rest of the roof of the building, and, being of the usual pointed style, rises to a great height (40 feet above the floor) above the domes which roof the aisles, and is a special feature of the constructive arrangements. The lofty towers and windowed corridors which serve as a screen to it in front and back, form commanding features of the exterior style of architecture, and, in the absence of any						northern half s a ruin incapable of being repaired. Mr. Beglar apprehends that the shock of the spontaneous fall of the heavy arches and domes (which are tottering and must very soon give) will perhaps result in the destruction of the great vault .tself He therefore recommends that those portions which cannot be repaired and cannot be trusted to stand without heavy repairs be dismantled, and that the rest be left standing. Care should, however, be taken to weed out trees that root themselves in the walls. The cost will roughly be – 125 × 65 = 8,125 square feet, at Rs. 30 per 100 square feet . Rs. 2,437 Demolishing tottering portions and making safe the portions likely to stand, lump sum 150 Jungle cutting and petty repairs to gate and walls, lump sum ... 150 Total ... 2,737 Contingencies at 10 per cent. ... 273 Total ... 3,010 or, say roughly ... 3,000

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				inscriptions, its date may, with fair certainty, be fixed at the first half of the 14th century A. D. The aisles are cut up, for convenience of roofing, into squares by cross-shaped pillars, and covered by domes of about 21 feet diameter. They spring at a lower level than the great vault. Lastly, the four two-storied chambers at either end are covered by four corresponding small domes at each end, also rising at a somewhat higher level than the domes of the aisles. It will thus be seen that the lines of the façade are not only broken up with considerable artistic skill in plan, but also, and even more boldly, in elevation—a feature which soon ceased to characterise Muhammadan buildings, as their power and the corresponding art talent in their kingdom decayed.					
110	Santal Pergunnahs.	Teriagarhi ...	Ruins of fort	Coins in large numbers were found here and are found still occasionally.	Unknown	Dilapidated ...	iii	No ..	No ...	These are in too dilapidated a state to be conserved, but exploration is desirable as many coins were found here some years ago.
111	Ditto ...	Lakhragarh ..	Fort ...	Said to contain remains	Ditto ...	Unknown ...	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
112	Ditto ...	Kankjul ...	City ...	The ancient capital of the district ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No ...	... ..

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							Class.	Remarks.		
1	Chittagong	Chikundandi, thana Hathazari.	Masjid ...	Supposed to have been built 500 years ago ...	.....	.....	iib.	These are all as yet unexamined.	No drawings, plans or photographs of any kind exist.	Exploration necessary.
2	Ditto ...	Futtehpur, thana Hathazari.	Ditto ...	Supposed to have been built about 400 years ago.	.....	In ruins ..	iib.			
3	Ditto ...	Hathazari ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	iib.			
4	Ditto . .	Musojidda, thana Kumaria.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	iib.			
5	Ditto ...	Admirpara, thana Kumaria.	Tomb ...	... .	.....	.....	iib.			
6	Ditto ...	Hyldar, thana Kumaria.	Masjid ...	Built about 200 years ago	.....	.....	iii.			
7	Ditto ...	Sitákund, thana Sitákund.	Temple of Shambhu Nath	Built about 450 years ago	.....	.....	iib.			
8	Ditto ...	Katgar, thana Sitákund.	Temple of Bhairabkund.	Built about 400 years ago	.....	.....	iib.			
9	Ditto ...	Sitákund ...	Temple ...	Twenty-four miles to the north of the Town of Chittagong, on the western slope of the Sitákund or Chandranáth hill, there is a shrine dedicated to Siva, where large numbers of pilgrims from all parts of Bengal gather annually on the occasion of the Siva Chaturdasi, the 14th day of the moon sacred to Siva (usually in February). There are numerous shrines surrounding Chandranáth.	.....	.....	iia.	Yes ...		
10	Ditto ...	Anderkilla, thana Town Station	Jamma Masjid	Built in 1808 Hijri	... ..	.....	iii.	No ...		
11	Ditto ...	Rahmatganj, thana Town Station.	Kadam Mubarack	Built in 1136 Hijri	.. ...	.....	iii.	No ...		
12	Ditto ...	Hamzarbag, thana Town Station.	Hamza's Masjid	Built in 1092 Hijri	.....	.....	iii	No ..		

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13	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Lungten Range ..	Tomb ...	Here are the ruins of a Kuki Raja's grave. The shape of the tomb, which is built of stone, is described to be that of a cross, with one arm dilapidated, the dimensions of the main line being 30 feet by 8 feet and of the arms about 15 feet by 8 feet.	.....	.....	*iib*	.....	No ...	Unexplored and unknown.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
1	Hazaribagh	Mahaudi Hill ...	Temples ...	There are four rock-cut temples at Mahaudi, three being close to each other, and the fourth on the far side of the hill, about two miles distant from the others. The first three consist of rectangular rooms from 5 to 8 feet long and broad, and from 5 to 6 feet high, cut in large sandstone boulders, with small ogee-doorways about 4½ by 2½ feet cut through square sunk panels. The ceilings and floors are flat solid stone. One temple had a carved sun-flower in the centre of the ceiling of the room and of the overhanging porch; also two small sun-flowers in the spandrils of the doorway, and an elephant on one side,—all cut in relief. Another had no ornament at all; while the third had string and cornice lines of ogee shapes projecting altogether about four inches from the face, a niche on each side sunk in the rock, and a lily over the doorway in relief. The outside of the boulders were quite rough, except in the most ornamental temple, and this was shaped round, with a ridge resembling an inverted boat, the ridge being the keel. Inside they contained some remains of the linga ornament, and one had three niches in its walls. There were no inscriptions on any of them. One is brown outside, the others quite black. On the whole, they are very plain and rough, and have very little claim to be considered architectural remains. They are curious, and that is about all that can be said for them. The fourth temple is in general appearance similar to the rest, being cut out of sandstone rock, but somewhat larger. It has three square rooms—a central one, with a room on either side entered by square-headed doorways.	.....	... ..	ia.	Yes ...	No ..	.....
2	Ditto ...	Kunda ...	The castle of the old Rajas of Kunda.	This fort is rather imposing from a distance, being a parallelogram, some 280 feet long by 170 feet broad, with an average height of 30 feet. It has a square central entrance	Unknown	Decaying ..	iii	No ...	No ...	.....

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							Class	Remarks.		
				tower on the west front, and four square corner towers, with straight battlemented walls between them. It was admirably adapted for the warfare of past times, being situated on a tongue of land which projects into a basin surrounded by hills, except on the east side, where it commands a gorge. On three sides it is virtually inaccessible, as the land shelves off abruptly into deep ravines holding nalas in the rainy season. On the west side alone is there anything like a feasible approach, and even here one has to descend into low ground before rising to the level of the gateway. The site appears, therefore, to have been carefully selected for purposes of defence. On approaching nearer from the west, the appearance, architecturally, is rather disappointing, being plain and poor. The central tower is about 30 feet wide by 40 feet high, rising on one side to 50 feet, and projecting about 20 feet from the main walls, the tops of which are about 25 feet from the ground. The entrance gateway, now fallen down, was on the north side of this tower. Passing on a second gateway in the west main wall is traversed and the enclosure is reached. The four walls are flanked by towers 20 feet square, projecting at right angles, like the central tower, about 15 feet, and facing each other. Two of the corner towers are of the same height as the main walls, and two are about five feet higher. The walls are stepped at each tower with the falling ground on which the fortress is built, being highest on the west side, about five feet lower on the north and south, and five feet lower still on the east, in which there is a small postern gateway with masonry steps outside leading down to the valley beneath. The battlements of the walls, where perfect, have two irregular rows of small square loopholes, one just above the string course, the other about two feet higher, and as much from the top of the walls, so that the defenders could fire over the walls from					

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							Class	Remarks.		
				the level of their feet and from an intermediate height, *i.e.*, standing up. sitting, and lying down. The central tower has three distinct tiers of loopholes, two of which are square and one long, beneath the lookout or side donjon tower, which is also square and long, and loop-holed for archery or musketry. The corner towers have two tiers of loop holes, one of which is long, the other square. These towers appear to have had floors and roofs, traces of which now remain, and to have entirely housed the garrison, as no signs of buildings are to be seen elsewhere. They contain small masonry circular staircases, approached from the courtyard, giving accees to the several rooms, and to the tops of the walls. Inside the fort the ground is irregular, and appears to have contained no buildings It is now overgrown with jungle. Perhaps the most curious object in the fortress is the well, which is beneath the north-western tower and is approached by a steep subterranean masonry staircase arched overhead. The mouth of the well is about 30 feet below the ground level, and six feet in diameter, but is now completely filled up with earth and masonry rubbish. Architecturally the fortress is decidedly poor. A pair of small common-place half octagon limestone shafts remain on one side of the main entrance, and this is with the exception of a few stone steps all the cut work about the place. The other doorways are square, having wooden lintel heads. The buildings and wells are composed of small irregular pieces of limestone, with brick string courses and battlements. The whole was once apparently plastered, but this has now for the most part worn off, exposing by no means a good specimen of rubble masonry.						

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				The battlements are machicolated as already described, but are not broken up in the usual castellated style, alternate opening and solid; they have, however, ogee-headed projections, thus giving the appearance of being broken up. The walls are all perpendicular, and from three to six feet thick, and built with nearly pure lime mortar; but the fort is indefensible against artillery.						
3	Hazaribagh	Katras ..	Temple and mounds.	... .	Unknown.	Decaying ...	*ia*	Yes ...	Yes ..	As a typical specimen in stone of temples of this class, and as one of great antiquity, this temple deserves careful conservation. Squared stones are lying in the vicinity, and the work can be done cheaply. Examination of the adjacent mound and exhumation of the ghât are also objects worthy of some expenditure, there being few specimens (in fact with the exception of the ruins of the ghât, at Budha Gaya, which is now repaired, none that Mr. Beglar is aware of) of ancient ghât architecture. For these reasons it is important to exhume and conserve what is unquestionably an ancient ghât. Rs. For temple . ... 750 ,, excavation ... 250 ,, ghât 250
4	Ditto ...	Ramgarh in Rampur.	Temples, caves, rock inscription and sculpture.	This is beyond question the most ancient as well as the most important site in the whole of the Chota Nagpore Division. The hill is unquestionably the famous Chitrakuta hill of the Ramayana, the scene of Ram's *Lila*, and of which one of the caves is still known as Sita's cave. The two caves here are both inscribed, the inscriptions being in the oldest Asoka or Lat characters. The ceiling of one	Ditto .	In ruins ..	*ia*	Yes ...	No ..	That something should be done to prevent wholesale destruction will be apparent when it is mentioned that Mr. Beglar actually saw stones which had been moved, and jambs of doorways which had been uprooted for conveyance to Lakhanour to adorn or be utilized in building the barbaric female prisons for the

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				of the caves had still, when Mr. Beglar saw it, traces of painting which cannot be later than the paintings in the Ajunta caves of Bombay, and may be earlier. The natural tunnel under the hill, through which rushes a small rivulet, is noticed in the Ramayana (Griffith, Volume II, page 205, Bk. II, contd. LIV, and Volume II, page 389, Bk. II, contd. XCVII), as well as the cave of Sita (Volume II, page 382, Bk. II, contd. XCVII): it is also noticed by the poet Kali Dasa (Wilson's Translation of the Meghaduta as well as the Raghuvansa, yet untranslated). Mr. Beglar does not see what can be done at a small cost to save the caves from being appropriated and blackened by the fires of wandering fakirs, beyond surrounding them with a high iron railing provided with a door which may be locked. The main track from Bisrampur, the capital of Sirguja, to Bilaspur, the head-quarters of the Bilaspur Division, Central Provinces, passes within five miles of the hill, and a small branch to the Ramgurh hill would not cost much, and would render the place accessible. On the hill itself and on its slopes lie numerous pieces of sculpture, some unique, all dating to the early Brahminical revival period, about the 3rd century, and a plain temple dating to the later period about the 9th or 10th century.						Lakhanpur Raja's unfortunate Ranis. He has seen many sculptures some of them worthy of close study, and which could only have been carried from Ramgurh built into the walls of his house He has also heard that inscriptions have been carried off by the Raja. Rs. Railing in and clearing the sites of caves ... ... 750 Collecting the sculptures, repairing the steps and temple and Chaubutras (including drawings and photographs) 5,000
5	Hazaribagh	Madhuban, at foot of Parisnath Hill.	Temple and sculpture.	... .	.....	In ruins ...	iib	No ...	No ...	Mr. Beglar visited this place many years ago, and his memory does not help him beyond the bare fact that a temple of cut stone in a decaying condition, inshrining sculptures, exists, besides several fragments and ruins round-about. That the place dates from an early period cannot be doubted, but he cannot at this distance of time fix the epoch, beyond this, that they belong to a period earlier than the 12th century. The place deserves examin-

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										ation, and the temple, which, from what he can now remember of it, must have been Jain, well deserves conservation. If Jain, it is the only Jain temple in the neighbourhood with any pretensions to antiquity. Rs. Conservation of temple 500
6	Hazaribagh	Dumduma ...	Temples and sculpture.	Said to have once been the capital of the country and seat of the Raja.	.. ...	In ruins, and daily becoming worse.	iia	Yes ...	Yes ...	The remains here are numerous and of great interest; although most of the temples are small in size, they are of very great interest, as the greater number date to as early as the 6th or 7th century, a period of which we have few records. The sculptures include some of excellent execution and in fair preservation, and comprise figures of the sun and of other Brahminical divinities. There are a very few Buddhist sculptures. Both from the style and ornamentation of the temples and the excellence of the sculptures, the place deserves every attention that can be bestowed on it. In the Hazaribagh district it is, to Mr. Beglar's knowledge, the place of most interest. On the rocks across the river are numerous inscriptions, most of them in excellent preservation; these are gradually being worn away by the feet of cowherds, and by the sharpening of the wood-cutter's axes on the smooth surfaces. Mr. Beglar secured copies of all that he could hear of, but during his stay of only three days he could not possibly have exhausted all the objects of interest. He strongly recommends that some of the

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										sculptures be removed for safety to the Calcutta Museum, and the rest prevented from being further mutilated and destroyed. Excavation in the buried *débris* of the temples would almost certainly yield results of interest, and he strongly recommends it. Rs. For carriage of sculpture ... 150 For excavation ... 500 For copies of inscriptions, plans and drawings of exhumed objects of interest ... 100
7	Hazaribagh	Chatra ...	Ruins ...	Chatra is now a great centre of trade and appears to have been so even in ancient times.	Unknown.	Unknown ...	iii	No ...	No ...	The place is said to contain old remains, but as the earliest mention of the place is said by Mr. Beglar to have been made in about the 16th century there cannot be much of great importance.
8	Ditto ...	Kulhua Hill, near the Lilajan, where it issues from the hills.	Rock inscription and sculpture.	No tradition or history	Ditto ...	Being destroyed by weather.	iia	Yes ...	No ...	The inscriptions date to between the 8th and 12th centuries; they appear to be almost exclusively Buddhist, but are in very bad order. The sculptures date to about the same period, but are both Brahminical and Buddhist. The place is little known, difficult of access, and has not been thoroughly examined; a proper examination is necessary. Rs. For examination 50
9	Ditto ...	Bishungarh ...	Temples and sculpture.	No traditions or history, but the place was till lately said to have been a great local trade centre.	Ditto ...	In ruins ...	iii	No ..	No ...	There are numerous small temples here, and some with inscriptions From the inscriptions, it is clear the temples are modern, and are not otherwise of much interest. Mr. Beglar's copies of the inscriptions have been mislaid, and no one else that he knows of has copied or published

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							Class.	Remarks.		
										them. Though not of great interest, yet, as records of the past they perhaps deserve to be copied and published. Rs. For impressions of the inscriptions ... 20
10	Hazaribagh	Mahudi Hill, 20 miles north-west of Hazaribagh.	Rock inscription.	No local traditions	Unknown.	Unknown ...	iia	Yes ...	No ...	Mr. Beglar learnt from the survey officers of the existence of a long rock inscription on this hill, but he has not seen it. Examination and a copy of the inscription is certainly needed as the ancient history and even the name of, this portion of Bengal is unknown or doubtful. Rs. For copy of inscription and for examination ... 50
11	Ditto ...	Bhadli Badam, 20 miles south of Hazaribagh.	Ruins of temples and sculpture.	Once said to have been the seat of the Raja of the district.	Ditto...	Ditto ...	iia	Yes ...	No ...	Mr. Beglar has not seen the place, but it is said to contain relics in abundance.
12	Ditto ...	Lugu Hill, on the Bakahro rivulet.	Rock inscription.	No traditions	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	iia	Yes ..	No ...	Mr. Beglar's information is obtained from one of the survey officers, but he has not seen the place. Rs. For copy of inscription ... 20
13	Ditto ...	Jageswar, near Lugu Hill.	Temples ...	Ditto	.....	.....	iii	Examination alone can shew which deserve preservation.	No ...	All these places are said to contain remains of more or less antiquity and interest, but Mr. Beglar has not seen them.
14	Ditto ...	Bargaon, near Jageswar.	Ditto ...	Ditto	.....	.....	iii			
15	Ditto ...	Ratanpur, 16 miles north of Koderma.	Ditto ...	Ditto	.....	.....	iii			
16	Ditto ...	Gola, on the Damuda.	Ditto ...	Ditto	.....	.....	iii			
17	Ditto ...	Ramgarh, on the Damuda.	Ditto ...	Ditto	.....	.....	iii			
18	Ditto ...	Mahabar Hill, near Satgaon.	Inscription ...	Ditto	.....	.....	iii			

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
19	Hazaribagh	The Parasnath Hill	Temple ...	No traditions	In custody of Jains.	Well cared for ...	*iib*	No. Not desirable. The temples are miserable modern shrines, and their builders are rich and well able to keep them in repair.	No ...	There is nothing of ancient date on the hill to Mr. Beglar's knowledge. He has been there more than once when officiating as Executive Engineer, Burhee Division, Grand Trunk Road.
20	Ditto ...	Palganj ...	Temples ...	No traditions	Unknown.	In ruins ...	*iia*	Not known ...	No ...	Is said to contain old remains, but Mr. Beglar has no recollection of any.
21	Lohardaga...	Daisa ...	Palace of the Rajas of Chota Nagpur.	Said to be most interesting. It was built 300 years ago.	.....	Now in ruins ...	iii	.....	No ...	.....
22	Ditto ...	Satbarwa, in Palamau.	Palace of the Palamau Rajas.	The buildings include extensive fortifications, presenting a picturesque and interesting appearance.	.....	Now in ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
23	Ditto ...	Chechari ...	The Tunsol Garh.	Said to have been a magnificient building, probably the fortified residence of some chief	.....	In a dilapidated state.	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
24	Ditto ...	Japla ...	Palace, temples, sculpture.	The seat of a local chieftain	Raja ...	In decay ...	*iib*	Yes, but not at Government cost.	No ...	The sculptures are ancient, and as the place is of importance, and was so when Rohtas was occupied by Shere Shah, they cannot date to later than the 11th or 12th century. The palace and existing temples, are however, modern. Further examination of the sculptures and mounds is needed. Rs. For examination 50
25	Ditto ...	Jamdi ...	Sculptures ...	No traditions or history	Do. ...	Lying exposed...	iii	No ...	No ...	At all these places, which are near each other, are sculptures, some of them deserving of preservation. Rs. Preservation and carriage of sculpture ... 50
26	Ditto ...	Burhadih ...								
27	Ditto ...	Badla ...								
28	Ditto ...	Chachalu Hill ...								

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the buildings exist.	Remarks.
							Class	Remarks.		
29	Lohardaga ..	Old Palamau ...	Palace, temples, inscriptions, manuscripts, and pictures.	The place is the seat of the old Rajas of Palamau, and is said to contain many objects of interest.	Unknown.	Unknown ...	*iib*	Yes ...	Yes ...	Mr. Beglar has not seen this place, but Colonel Dalton mentions several objects of interest here in one of the journals of the Asiatic Society, Bengal.
30	Ditto ...	Poai Ghaag ...	Waterfall and sculpture.	Waterfall	Ditto...	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Mr. Beglar has heard of, but has not seen the place.
31	Ditto ...	Burwa ...	Mounds ...	No traditions	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Mr. Beglar has not seen this place.
32	Ditto ...	Deogun ...	Sculpture ...	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto ..	iii	No ..	No ...	There are sculptured fragments and what are said to be ruins of temples, but Mr. Beglar has not seen the place.
33	Ditto ...	Loarsi, near the source of the Amanut river.	Remains of temples.	No local history	Ditto .	Ditto ...	iii	No ..	No ..	Mr Beglar has not seen the place.
34	Ditto ...	Barasund ...			Ditto .	Ditto ...	iii	No ..	No ...	Ditto.
35	Ditto ...	Karongshaag, on the Patamunda river.	Waterfall ...	No traditions	Ditto...	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No ...	All these places are ancient, being mentioned by various writers in the papers of the Calcutta Asiatic Society. Some are mentioned in the Ain i Akbari, and a few Mr Beglar has heard of from native travellers as containing ruins and remains of more or less interest, but he has personally visited none of them. They are all in the Lohardaga or Chota Nagpore district.
36	Ditto ...	Paraghaag, on the Bonai river.	Ditto ...		Ditto	Ditto ...	iii			
37	Ditto ..	Ghagra, near Gola on the Subarnrekha river.	Ditto ...		....	Ditto ...	iii			
38	Ditto ..	Burwa, on the Sankh river.	Temples ..	Ditto	Ditto...	Ditto ...	*iia*			
39	Ditto ..	Raidih, near the Sankh and source of Patamundi river.	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	iii			
40	Ditto ..	Burhadih, on the Kanchi river.	Temples and tombs.	Ditto	Ditto...	Ditto ...	iii			

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object	Any local history or tradition regarding it	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class	Remarks.		
41	Lohardaga	Chakahatu, near Burahdih.	Tombs ...	No traditions	Unknown.	Unknown ...	iia	Examination can alone shew which, of these deserve preservation.	No ..	.....
42	Ditto ...	Khukra ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	iia			
43	Ditto ...	Doisa ...	Temples ...	Ditto	Ditto...	Ditto ...	iia			
44	Ditto ...	Bhaunrpahar ..	Inscription ..	Ditto	Ditto...	Ditto ...	iia			
45	Manbhum ..	Pachet ..	Fort and palace of the Pachet Rajas.	This fort was long ago the main seat of the Raja of Pachet. There are a great many ruins of temples, tanks, fortified gateways, towers, &c. The gateways are all of stone, large solid slabs of a hard, but rather coarse-grained, sandstone, laid without cement, or at most with very little of it. The joints are very fine and no cement can be traced in the blocks which lie scattered about, and which evidently at one time formed portions of the structure. The arches of the gateways are very well built, and iron clamps have been employed in various portions of the walls, but with what definite object is not apparent. The buildings are old. The temples, on the contrary, are all built of small tile-like bricks, thin but very hard, and plastered over. The ornaments are not on the surface of the plaster only, but are on the bricks themselves. The figures in relief appear to have been stamped on the bricks while they were soft, and the bricks burned afterwards. The arches are well built. Remains of tanks, with aqueducts and small temples and residences in the centre of the tanks, also exist. The tanks are now, to a great extent filled up, and the buildings are in ruins. The Raja's residence and court are oblong structures, vaulted over. The vaulting is very well executed; the walls are plastered over, the doors are invariably very small, and there are no windows.	Ditto ..	In ruins ...	iib	.....	No ...	The buildings here are chiefly temples of brick, a few of stone, and some fine gateways. They are the property of the Raja, who ought to repair some of them. The temples, the fort, and gateways date to Mansingh's period, but there is nothing of sufficient importance for conservation by the State, though they well deserve record and illustration. Mr. Beglar deprecates any expenditure for conservation, but strongly recommends the expenditure of even as much as Rs. 500 for record and illustration. This sum includes the cost of all necessary excavation, jungle cutting and clearance. Excavations, drawings and photographs, Rs. 500.

Number.	District.	Locality	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class	Remarks.		
				The entire fort is now full of dense low jungle, with the exception of small patches of cultivation in what before were tanks, but are now filled up. There was a deep moat round, outside the external rampart, through which the hill torrents coming down the sides of Pachet Hill were led; parts of it are filled up, others deepened. There are three lines of ramparts and moats, each something in the shape of an irregular pentagon. The second and third or innermost ramparts and moat are now so full of dense thorny jungle, that it is impossible to discover the ruins of structures in the innermost area. There is a fine large temple up the side of the hill, where a large gathering of people takes place annually. It is regarded as a very holy place by the people of the district.						
46	Manbhum .	Telkupi, on the Damuda near Chailiama.	Temples ...	The ruins of these temples are the most extensive in the whole district. The river has gradually been encroaching on the high bank on which the ruins stand, and temple after temple has fallen down. Huge blocks of stone, fragments of idols, carved ornaments in stone, all lie heaped up promiscuously in the bed of the Damuda, and their traces are being gradually obliterated by accumulations of sand. These temples are all of stone cut with great care, in immense blocks, and set with very fine joints. There is no mortar whatever. Some of the temples are plastered over. This appears to have been done to obliterate the carving in the stone, with a view to substituting a different design. The original carving appears to have been executed after the stones were in position. The figures are plain and bold. The subsequent carving done in plaster over the ancient carving is different both in figure and style. The temples are now in the hands of Brahmins. The dates of the original temples can not be ascertained from any records there, as no inscriptions exist on them. All the	Unknown.	Partly neglected, only two occasionally repaired by Raja of Pachet	ia	Yes ...	No ..	This is the most numerous, most extensive, and one of the most interesting group of temples in the Division. They are close to the bank of the river and are most picturesque The remains now consist of a compact group of 13 temples standing in a more or less neglected state, and of the ruins of numerous others in various stages of destruction. Besides these there are in and about the village eight other temples in tolerable preservation, and the ruins of numerous other buildings, monasteries, votive temples, &c. All the temples were substantially built of cut stone, some plain, some sculptured all more or less ornamented with sculpture either on the stone itself or on the coat of *chunam* covering the stone. Mr. Beglar most strongly solicits the urgent attention of Government to these

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION—*continued.*

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class	Remarks.		
				openings, if small, are slabbed over, the larger ones being covered by corbelling out. The domes are all constructed by corbelling out. There is only one arch in the place, which appears to be a later addition. There are mortar joints both in the arch and in the wall which appears to have been built to separate the temples: those on the north of the wall are now being used as places of worship, and those on the other side have been abandoned.						remains. He has himself seen one temple submerged in the river, and the numerous ruins in the river-bed attest the destruction of several others. To preserve the great and most important group from utter destruction, the construction of spurs in the river is essential; and as stone is ready at hand both from the rocks and from the ruins of temples, the cost will not be great. Three spurs would sufficiently protect the entire site from being submerged. Mr. Beglar proposes that they should be built merely of dry stone thrown in, and the sides roughly formed to a slope of 1 to 1: total length of spurs, 600 feet. Height at extreme end in river, including foundation, 4 feet; at land end, 20 feet; average 12 feet. Breadth average, 6 feet. Total cubic contents, 43,200 cubic feet; at Rs. 4 per 100 cubic feet finished, including setting and carriage, Rs. 1,728, say Rs. 1750. The conservation of the temples themselves involves, in some cases, merely jungle-cutting; in others it will include excavation and clearing of accumulated rubbish and water-tightening. In no case is it proposed to restore. For water-tightening it is proposed to use a coat of grey cement, after absolutely needful repairs. The repairs to the twenty-one temples at an average of Rs. 200 each, will cost Rs. 4,200; add for excavation and jungle clearing Rs. 1,050 making a total of Rs. 7,000. This is, considering the importance, the extent and the beauty of this, the finest repairable group

Number	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class	Remarks.		
										of stone temples in the division a small outlay, and it must not be overlooked that nearly a fourth of the outlay will help to protect from the river, not the temples alone, but the land on which the river is slowly encroaching The temples range in age from probably the 8th century to the 12th, they were evidently repaired once during Mansingh's governorship and again at some subsequent period The temples are almost all Brahmanical, both Vishnavic and Saivic, but it is certain that one of the finest and probably one other, was Jain Mr Beglar does not think there were any Buddhist temples among them, but the ruined monastery shows that Buddhist shrines did at one time exist, though now no longer standing
47	Manbhum	Dulmi, on the Subanrekha river.	Fort and temples.	There are the remains of a fort, the grass-grown mounds of many temples, and one brick temple that is still standing. Being of small size, in fair order, and a type of the smaller brick temples of the district, it well deserves conservation, and would serve to house the numerous exquisitely carved sculptures which lie scattered over a space of about two square miles, exposed to the weather under village trees and on mounds. The choicer ones may be removed with advantage to the Calcutta Museum There is also a fine tank, within which stands a stone chattri, which also well deserves preservation, though the work can be economically taken in hand only in a season of unusual drought. The fort needs no conservation, but would yield bricks with which to repair the temple.	Unknown.	Decaying ...	ia	Yes ..	Yes ...	Rs Cost of censervation of temple 500 Cost of conservation of sculpture 100 Conservation of *chattri* . 100 Carriage of the finer sculpture .. 100	

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
48	Manbhum ...	Barakar ...	Temples ...	.....	Government.	Exposed and decaying.	*ia*	Yes ...	Yes ...	.. ...
49	Ditto ...	Palma ...	Ruins ...	These are all said to be interesting ...	.....	.....	iii	No ..	No ...	.....
50	Ditto ...	Begunya ...	Stone temples	These are handsome structures of uncertain origin.	.....	.....	*iia*	Yes ...	Yes ...	.....
51	Ditto ...	Sufaran Suissa Deoli.	Ruined temple and sculpture.	There are numerous sculptures, some of equisite finish. They probably date as far back as the 7th century A.D. The remains of one stone temple, of which the sanctum is yet intact though the tower has fallen, deserves conservation, and would at the same time serve to house the sculptures. The sculptures are Jain as well as Brahminical, and some are exquisitely finished.	Unknown.	Temple in ruins. Sculpture exposed to weather.	*ia*	Yes ...	Yes ...	Mr. Beglar most strongly recommends the conservation of what yet exists of the stone temple, which was once a magnificent structure. As there is no want of cut stones lying about, the cost would be small compared with its interest and importance. Rs. Conservation of temple, including exhumation of buried portion ... 800 Carriage of sculpture 100
52	Ditto ...	Banda near Chailiama.	Temple ...	No	Ditto ...	Neglected ..	*ia*	Yes ...	Yes ...	There is but one temple here in fair order and worthy of preservation. It is in some respects remarkable; but, as regards the great ruined pillared hall in front, Mr. Beglar is now of opinion, in opposition to his previous opinion expressed in Volume VIII, Archæological Reports, that it was, at least in part, a later addition. Examination with the aid of excavation can alone decide the point definitely. Be this as it may, the temple proper, consisting of three tiers of openings, is abnormally tall, and in this respect differs from others of its class, and approaches the temple of Budha Gaya; but in external form it differs from it It possibly is a specimen, and a rare one, of a transition style. As the temple proper needs but little to keep

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible: Class	Whether restoration is desirable and possible: Remarks.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks
										it in order, Mr. Beglar strongly recommends its conservation. The building is of cut stone. Rs. Cost of excavation 250 Ditto drawing .. 500
53	Manbhum ..	Buram ...	Temples ...	No tradition	Neglected.	Going to ruin ...	*ia*	Yes ...	No ...	Some of the finest temples in the division.
54	Ditto ...	Pakbira, 20 miles north east of Bara Bazar.	Temples, sculptures, and slate monuments.	This little known place is one of the richest in Manbhum in objects of interest, a space of 300 × 350 feet being covered comptely with temples in all stages of decay. Of these a few are past repair. Some are not of sufficient importance to be repaired. It will be enough to secure details of measurements and photographs; but certainly one, possibly two, as typical examples have strong claims to favourable consideration. The numerous heaps contain a wealth of sculpture to be found perhaps in no other spot in Manbhum, and Mr. Beglar very strongly recommends a thorough examination. The sculptures are Brahminical, Buddhist, and also Jain. They range from probably the 8th or 9th to the very latest period when Buddhism flourished in Bihar before the Muhammadan conquest stamped it out for ever; and in the yield of rare varieties of sculpture of the latest period it is, he believes, richer than any other place in Manbhum, and perhaps in Bengal. For these reasons he assigns a comparatively large sum to examination not only of this, but of the nine other places in its immediate vicinity, *viz.*. Lathondongri, Dhadki tanr, Tuisama, Buddhpur, Bangaon, Poncha, Sugnibassa and Kharkiagarh. Some of the rarer sculptures, both of those above ground and of those which he expects are yet buried, should be removed to the Calcutta Museum. The others may be placed within the repaired temples for safety. Of the numerous aboriginal monuments of the dead, there can be little doubt that examination and excavation would yield results of great inter-	Unknown.	Exposed and going to ruin.	*iia*	Yes ...	Yes ...	Rs. Examination and excavation 750 Drawing and photographs 250 Conservation of two temples— One at .. 500 One at . 1,000 Carriage and sculpture .. 150

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				est and importance and possibly of intrinsic value. Of the Sati monuments, which are very numerous, records of the more interesting ones would add a chapter to the history of widow-burning. In short, the objects of interest are so many that selection and the keeping of proposed expenditure within moderate bounds becomes difficult. Mr. Beglar has proposed what appears to him the least that can be done without neglecting any important inquiries and works of importance and urgency.						
55	Manbhum...	Lathondongria .	Sati monuments and aboriginal cemetery.	This place is held in great repute by the Santals.	Unknown.	Decaying ...	iii	No ..	No ...	... ..
56	Ditto ...	Dhadki tanr ...	Temple and sculpture.	This temple is of no special note ...	Ditto ..	Kept up ...	iii	No ...	No but record desirable.	.....
57	Ditto ...	Tuisama ...	Ditto ..	No traditions	Ditto .	Ruinous ...	iii	No ..	No ...	.....
58	Ditto ..	Buddhpur ..	Temples, sculptures and sati monuments.	A place of local pilgrimage and great local sanctity, being considered equal to Gaya as regards sraddhas.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	iib	Yes, but not at Government cost.	Yes ...	.....
59	Ditto ...	Poncha ...	Sculpture and mounds.	Said to have once been the great trading capital of the district, a statement borne out by the deeply cut roads.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
60	Ditto ...	Sugnibasa ...	Sculpture and ruins.	No traditions or history	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
61	Ditto ...	Kharkiagarh ...	Mounds and aboriginal tombs	Ditto	Ditto...	Ditto ..	iii	No ...	No ...	... ..

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							Class.	Remarks.		
62	Manbhum ...	Para near Jhapra	Temple ...	The temples here vary in age from the 2nd or 3rd century to recent times. The most ancient is a fine brick temple most worthy of examination and of conservation; it is later than the great Buddha Gaya temple, and differs in form. It approaches more nearly the temple at Konch, and is in fair order still; it is one of the most deserving objects of interest in the district. The adjacent stone temple is but slightly inferior to it in importance, while the temple at the west end of the village, dating certainly to Mansingh's time, is a rare example of a peculiar and pleasing style of architecture. The profusely decorated cut-brick temples in the village, specimens of which are more abundant in Lower Bengal, are also deserving of some aid, while the mounds and ruins are likely to yield rich results.	Unknown.	Decaying ...	iia	.....	No ...	Mr. Beglar strongly recommends the expenditure of some money here for excavation. Rs. Brick temple ... 1,000 Stone do. ... 600 Stone temple of later date ... 250 Excavations ... 150
63	Ditto ...	Purulia ...	Ruins ...	No traditions, the temples are now utterly destroyed, and even the stones removed.	Ditto ...	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Two temples once stood half a mile to the east of Purulia, but only a few stones remain, one of which is part of the crowning Amalaka. Nothing can be done for these, which have now probably quite disappeared.
64	Ditto ...	Gondua ...	Rock inscription.	The inscription is in a gorge, which apparently separated two ancient districts, and was a point through which traffic passed between the Orissa and Bengal provinces.	Ditto ...	Exposed ...	iii	No ...	No ...	The rock inscriptions are of interest, though not of importance, and need no attention The inscriptions range from the 6th century to the 15th century. Some are in yet unread shell characters.
65	Ditto ...	Kesargarh ...	Temples and palaces.	The place is one of the present seats of the much reduced Rajas of Pachet.	Raja ...	Cared for ...	iii	No .	No	The buildings here date to no very distant epoch. They are all modern built by the present Raja and his immediate ancestors and are of no interest.

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
66	Manbhum...	Balarampur on the Kasai river, near Purulia.	Temples ...	No traditions	Unknown.	Decayed ...	iii	No ...	Yes ...	There formerly stood here temples of stone, but they appear to have fallen into ruin and their materials have been used along with new materials to build the existing temples, which are not of much interest nor very ancient, dating probably to Mansingh's vice-royalty during the reign of Akbar.
67	Ditto ...	Parasbani, near the Tilabuni Hill.	Sati pillar ...	For the traditions see Archæological Reports, volume VIII.	Ditto ...	Decaying ...	iii	No ...	No ...	No expenditure is recommended.
68	Ditto ...	Khelai Chandi Hill.	Temple ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	In fair order ...	iii	No ...	No ...	A fair is held here. The temples are of no interest, and need no attention.
69	Ditto ...	Chorra, near Purulia.	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	In ruins ...	iia	Yes ...	No ...	The temples are beyond repair, Drawings and photographs would be interesting. Rs. Cost of drawings and photographs ... 100
70	Ditto ...	Dewaltand, on the Karkari river.	Sculpture ...	No traditions or history	Ditto ...	Unknown ...	iii	No ...	No ...	There are numerous sculptures here, some of which may deserve preservation and removal.
71	Ditto ...	Ichagarh, on the Karkari river.	Old temple ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Nothing can be done for the temple, but the sculpture may deserve removal.
72	Ditto ...	Sarangarh, in Dalbhun.	Temples and sculpture.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Unknown ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Mr. Beglar has not seen these places.
73	Ditto ...	Barabazar ...								
74	Ditto ..	Manbazar ...								
75	Ditto ...	Ansa Karandi, on the Kasai river.	Ditto ...	These are fine temples, though there is no local history.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	iia	Yes ...	No ...	Mr. Beglar has not seen the place, but as report speaks highly of it, it at least merits examination and possibly excavation. Rs. Cost of excavation and examination 150

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the buildings exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
76	Manbhum ...	Jhaldia ...	Sculpture ...	The place is associated with the legend of the divine cow.	Unknown	Exposed ...	iii	No ...	No ...	There is not much of interest here. Photographs of the deserving sculptures would probably be sufficient. Rs. Cost of photographs 50
77	Ditto ...	Chechgaongarh, on the Damuda river.	Remains of temples and sculptures.	No traditions	Ditto ...	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Numerous temples existed in this group of villages, which are close to each other, but they are beyond conservation. A few rupees for the exploration, collection, and carting of sculptures is all that is recommended. Rs For collection and carting of sculpture 150
78	Ditto ...	Bhatbinor ...								
79	Ditto ...	Bilonja ...								
80	Ditto ...	Tugri ...								
81	Ditto ...	Alwara ...								
82	Ditto ...	Darika ...								
83	Ditto ...	Jhariagarh ...	Fort ...	Ditto	Raja ..	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Mr. Beglar has not seen this place.
84	Ditto ...	Pandra, on the Grand Trunk Road near Nirsa.	Temples and mounds.	The temples were built by the local Rajas ...	Pujaris	Looked after ...	iib	No ...	No ...	Nothing need be done as the temples are cared for and in fair order.
85	Singbhum...	Kesnagarh ...	Fort ...	No tradition or history	Unknown.	Mounds ...	iii	No ..	No ...	Mr Beglar could neither see nor hear of any sculpture or remains of temples. The fort is not worthy of notice being made of earth.
86	Ditto ...	Lalgarh ...	Do. ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	The fort is of brick, but there is nothing of interest in or about it
87	Ditto ...	Gulka ...	Mounds and Sati monuments.	Coins are occasionally found here, and it was once a great Kol necropolis, and is still used as such.	Unknown.	Neglected ...	iii	No ..	No ...	From the existence of mounds and of Sati monuments, it is clear the place was once of some importance, and this is confirmed by a find of old coins at the foot of one of the mounds. As the only coin of the kind that Mr. Beglar could see was Indo-Scythian, the place must have been of importance, as early as the 1st century A.D Excavation of the mounds may yield results of interest. There are also some ruins of buildings of a recent date and of no importance. The Sati pillars are of no interest. Rs. For excavation 100

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							Class.	Remarks.		
88	Singbhum...	Dalmi, opposite Suissa on the right bank of the Subanrekha.	Sculptures ...	No traditions or history	Unknown.	Lying exposed...	iii	No ...	No ...	Some of the sculptures are deserving of preservation. Rs. Preservation and carriage of sculptures . 50
89	Dito ...	Benu Sagar ...	Ruins of temples and sculpture.	No traditions exist	Ditto ...	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	The utter ruin of the temples precludes all attempt at conservation; but the sculptures, some of which display considerable skill and merit, and which from their style must be placed in the Orissa group, may be preserved from further destruction by being conveyed to the Calcutta Museum. Few exist above ground worthy of preservation, but excavation would yield more. Some, from their execution, appear to date as early as the seventh century. They are almost exclusively Brahmanical. Rs. For excavation and conveyance of sculpture 150
90	Ditto ...	Bamanghati ...	Mounds ...	Coins have, it is said, been often found here ...	Ditto ...	In ruins ...	iia	Exploration very desirable.	No ...	Near this place a large number of old Roman gold coins were found, several of which Mr. Beglar saw. The place must therefore have been of some importance in the second or third century of our era. Mr. Beglar has not seen the place.
91	Ditto ...	Deoli ...	Temples and tombs.	No traditions	Ditto ...	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	These two place are said, to contain old remains, but Mr. Beglar has not seen them.
92	Ditto ...	Porahat ...								
93	Ditto ...	Kichang ...	Temples and sculpture.	No traditions beyond the statement that the ubiquitious five Pandus came here.	Some temples in custody of Pujaris.	Those in custody of Pujaris are looked after; the rest are decaying and in ruins.	iib	Yes, but not with Government funds.	No ...	The temples here which are in the custody of the Pujaris and are in fair order and looked after. Of these, only drawings and photographs are required; the others are in too ruinous a state to be benefited by any expenditure, nor are they of sufficient importance or interest to deserve expenditure

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										beyond what is necessary to obtain drawings and photographs Of the sculptures, some are very curious and rare; they are almost exclusively Brahminical, and the better types deserve a place in the museum at Calcutta. The others, if placed in the various standing temples within the enclosure in charge of the Pujaris, would be saved from destruction. Rs. Carriage of sculpture ... ... 100 Drawings, photographs, &c. ... 100
94	Gangpur ...	Malidhi, in Gangpur.	Old fort ...	No tradition	Unknown.	Unknown ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Mr. Beglar has not seen this place.
95	Ditto ...	Bargaon, in Gangpur.	Temples and sculpture.	Ditto	Ditto..	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Mr. Beglar has heard of the temples, but has not seen the place.
96	Ditto ...	Deogaon, in Gangpur on the Brahmini river.	Ruins ...	Ditto	Ditto...	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Ditto.
97	Ditto ...	Taisor on the Brahmini, in Gangpur.	Old fort ...	Ditto	Ditto...	Ditto ..	iii	No ...	No ...	Not been examined.
98	Korea ...	Patna, in Korea	Mounds and sculpture.	Ditto	Ditto...	Ditto ...	iii	No, but record is very desirable.	No ...	Has never been examined.
99	Ditto ...	Jhar Pathar, in Chandni.	Sculpture ...	Ditto	Ditto...	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Ditto.
				GURJAT STATES.						
100	Sirguja ...	Pepraul, near Tatapani.	Temples and tanks.	Said to have been one of the resting places of Rama.	Unknown.	In ruins ...	iia	Yes ...	No ...	There are the remains of two, perhaps of more, temples here, and of several old tanks. No attempt at restoration is necessary, but the temple is undoubtedly worthy of permanent record, and if Government undertakes a

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							Class.	Remarks.		
										systematic and thorough record of all interesting objects of antiquity in this remote province, drawings and photographs of the remains of the one old temple which is still standing should be made. Meanwhile it might be kept clear of jungle and trees which are destroying it. Rs. Drawings and photograph ... 75 Jungle-cutting for ten years ... 25
101	Sirguja ...	Lakhanpur, in Rampur.	Tanks and sculptures.	....	Unknown.	Neglected and in ruins.	*iib*	Yes, but not at Government cost.	No ...	Most of the sculptures here have been brought from Ramgarh, but some belong to the buildings which once existed here. There are some mounds and tanks, all neglected. Mr. Beglar does not see what can be done beyond examining the remains. Rs. Examining, recording and drawing ... 200
102	Ditto ...	Chhirka Dewal...	Ruins ...	.. ..	Ditto ...	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	All the stones of this fine temple, which stood on the Renr river, and is noticed by Tickell in the Jour Assoc, were removed to Lakhanpur.
103	Ditto ...	Joba in Patabpur, in Sirguja.	Temple, Sati pillars.	Said to have once been the seat of a local chief and of Munis.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	iii	No ..	No ...	The ruins of one, and perhaps more, Salvic temples exist here, but are too far gone to be conserved, and not of sufficient interest to be drawn or photographed.
104	Ditto ..	Manpur, near Joba.	Sati pillars, platforms.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No ...	The remains here are some chabutras and Sati pillars, calling for no intervention for either preservation or record.
105	Ditto ...	Tatapani ...	Sculpture, temples, hot springs.	No traditions here	Brahmins.	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No ...	The hot sulphur springs attract numbers of pilgrims and sick, and the place was once of some importance, as is testified by numerous sculptures, dating probably from the 3rd century, and temples dating from the 17th

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							Class	Remarks.		
										century; but there is nothing of sufficient archæological importance to warrant interference or expenditure.
106	Sirguja ...	Janakpur, in Chang Bokar.	Mounds and sculpture.	No traditions	Unknown.	Unknown ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Has never been examined
107	Ditto ...	Chhita Likhni, near the Baghlota river in Chandni.	Inscription ...	There is no local history or legend, but the inscription appears a very important one, and, being only in red paint, its speedy record is very desirable.	Ditto...	Weather worn ...	*ia*	No, but it may be preserved, at least till it can be properly examined and copied.	No ...	Such portions as were yet visible were, copied by Mr. Beglar, but the writing is executed on the rock high up with red ochre or other pigment, and is quite inaccessible. It is partially sheltered from the weather by an over hanging portion of the rock; nevertheless much has worn away. Mr. Beglar strongly recommends that scaffolding be put up and a correct copy, letter by letter, of such portions as exist, and shewing all the blanks, be executed by a competent draftsman on tracing-cloth. There may also be inscriptions invisible from below. The inscription, from its size and its position near the triple boundary of the present pergunnahs of Chandni Jhilmili, and Ramkola, and at what there is every reason to believe was an important boundary point from the days of Ram down to the days of Sasangka in the 6th century (to which the inscription belongs), must be an important one. Mr. Beglar's copy was made by eye and is imperfect. Rs. Of scaffolding, paper, ink and draftsman. 150
108	Ditto ...	Bisrampur, in Sirguja.	Ruins and sculpture.	Said to be the shrine of the Muni Sutikshna .	Brahmins.	Temple kept in repair by Raja.	*iib*	No ..	No ...	The temple in the city is said to contain the original shrine of the Muni Sutikshna mentioned in the Ramayana. As Mr. Beglar was not allowed to go

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							Class.	Remarks.		
										in, he knows nothing as to what actually is ancient inside the building. The temple is well cared for, and nothing need be done by Government. The village mounds, however, may be examined with some hope of interesting results.
109	Sirguja ...	Dipadi, near the junction of the Kanhar and the Galphula rivers.	Temples ...	The temples here are traditionally ascribed to mahajans.	Unknown.	Unknown ...	iia	Yes ..	No ...	Mr. Beglar has not seen the place, but it is said to contain many fine temples.
110	Ditto ...	Deogarh, in Raigarh.	Temple ...	No traditions	Ditto...	Ditto	iii	No ..	No ...	Some temples and sculptures are said to exist. Mr. Beglar has not examined the place.
111	Ditto ...	Sakti Hill, in Raigarh.	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto. .	Ditto	iii	No ...	No ..	Not examined.
112	Udayapur...	Rabkop in Udayapur.	Sculpture ...	This is said to have been the Asram of one of the famous Rishis of the Ramayana.	Brahmins.	In ruins ...	iii	No ..	No ...	There are some detached sculptures of no importance in a thatched hut on the top of "Imli Tickra," near Rabkop. No remains of importance exist near or in Rabkop.
113	Ditto ...	Kapu ...	Temples and sculptures.	These are traditionally the seats of five goblins, but the goblins are obviously the modern representatives of the five apsarases of the Ramayana.	Unknown.	Do. ...	iii	Yes, one is repairable but scarcely worthy of repair. Examination and record very desirable.	No ...	The temples date probably to about the 9th century. Drawings and photographs are needed. These places are on the site of what is known as the Panchapsaras lake in the Ramayana, or the lake of the five heavenly female dancers One of the temples is repairable but it is not worth attention owing to its small size and want of any special architectural features.
114	Ditto ...	Bandhanpur ...								
115	Ditto ...	Banjiamba ...								
116	Ditto ...	Ponri ...								
117	Ditto ...	Konkel or Konkelnagar, in Udayapur.	Temples and ruins.	No traditions	Ditto...	Unknown ...	iia	Yes probably ...	No ...	Numerous temples and ruins are said to exist here and at Chandagarh in the vicinity. Mr. Beglar has not seen the place.
118	Ditto ...	Chandagarh in Udayapur.	Ruins and sculptures.	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Mr Beglar has not seen this place.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
1	Backerganj	Outpost Niamati	Bibi Chini's mosque.	An old mosque raised on an artificial mound of considerable size and height It is said to have been built by Bibi Chini, sister of Niamatulla, who founded Niamati, and is evidently a relic of the time when the Muhammadans first settled in the district	.....	.....	iia	Conservation desirable.	No ...	Detail drawings and photographs desirable.
2	Ditto ...	Kostea, near village Ramsiddar.	Sali Khan's mosque.	A mosque, built by the well known Sali Khan. It is considerably superior in architectural merit to Bibi Chini's mosque. Its roof is supported by four stone pillars, which must have been brought from a great distance.	.....	.....	iia	Ditto.	No ..	Ditto.
3	Dacca ...	Lal Bagh ...	Ruined fort and palace.	These were commenced in 1678 by Sultan Muhammad Azam, third son of Aurangzeb, but never entirely finished. The river front (to the west) with walls and battlements is very picturesque The old gateways also remain.	.....	.....	iia	Deserves and is capable of partial conservation.	Photographs exist	...
4	Do. ..	Ditto ...	Pari Begam's tomb.	Erected within the Lal Bagh enclosure towards the end of the 17th century by Nawab Shaista Khan, successor of Sultan Muhammad Azam. It was built in memory of the Nawab's daughter, Bibi Pari, wife of Muhammad Azam.	.....	Fair preservation	iia	Well worthy of preservation.	No ...	It is unique in Lower Bengal.
5	Do ...	.....	Ruins of Nawab's palace	.....	.....	uinous ...	iii	Too dilapidated for conservation, but drawings to scale needed.	No ...	.....
6	Do. ...	.....	The chawk or market place.	.....	... ..	Fair order ...	iii	.. ...	No ...	.....
7	Do. ..	.....	Idgah ...	Still used for religious ceremonies during the festival of Id. It was built in 1640 by Mir Abdul Kasim, household dewan of Sultan Sujah	.. ...	Fair order ...	iii	Nothing needed	No	.....
8	Do. ...	.....	Husaini Dalan	It is said to have been built by Mir Murad, darogah of the Nawara Mahals and Superintendent of public buildings, in the time of Sultan Muhammad Azam. It is still used for religious purposes during the Muharram, and supported by an annual grant from Government.	.....	In use ..	iib	.....	No ...	Photographs needed.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
9	Dacca ...	.....	Great Katra ...	This was built in 1645 under Sultan Sujah ...	.....	Now in ruins ...	iii	Nothing can be done.	No ...	Plans would be interesting.
10	Do. ...	... .	Dhakeswari ...	A ruined Hindu temple, one of considerable celebrity, sacred to the goddess of Dacca (Dhakeswari).	... ..	In use ...	iib	.....	No ...	This is the temple of the tutelary deity of Dacca, and is according to the local tradition very ancient Photograph needed.
11	Do. ..	.... .	Armenian Church.	Erected in the year 1781	.....	In use ...	iii	Nothing needed.	No ...	Nothing peculiar or needing record.
12	Do. ...	.....	Ruins of Pagla bridge.	On the Narainganj road, probably erected by Mir Jumla, who became Viceroy of the Dacca province in 1660.	.....	.....	iii	.....	Photographs exist.	.....
13	Do. ...	.....	Tungi bridge	Probably erected by the same Viceroy, the style of architecture being very similar. The bridge was blown up by order of the Magistrate of Dacca during the mutiny. A new iron bridge has been built.	.....	The bridge has been partly removed as it was impeding the flow of the river.	iii	No ..	Ditto ...	.....
14	Do. ..	.....	Forts of Hajiganj, Munshiganj, and Sonakanda, at the junction of the Lakhiya and Dhakeswari rivers.	Erected by the Viceroy, Mirjumla, to resist the incursions of the Mughs and Arakanese	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	A survey and plan would be of interest.
15	Do. ..	.....	Kadam Rasul	This fort is traditionally supposed to contain a print of the prophet's foot, hence the name. It is said to be of some antiquity, but its founder is uncertain.	.....	Ruinous ...	iii	No	No ...	.....
...	Do, ...	Sonargaon or Suvarnagram.	.....	This was the capital of a Hindu principality anterior to the invasion of Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji, A D. 1203. Coins have been discovered on which Sonargaon is designated "Hazrati Jalal" a title afterwards given to Moazimabad, which was made the mint city. During the 15th and part of	.....	.....				

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				the 16th centuries, Sonargaon was the capital of an independent monarchy. About the 16th century, the city swarmed with pirs, fakirs, and other religious mendicants to a greater extent than perhaps any other Indian city. Amidst the ruins and forests of modern Sonargaon it is said that at least 150 ' gaddis" of fakirs are distinguishable. The following is a description of the old buildings of Sonargaon.						
16	Dacca ...	Sonargaon ..	Panch Pir Dargah, in Mahalla Baghalpur.	The sepulchres of the five pirs are placed parallel to one another, and are raised about four feet from the ground. The river Brahmaputra must in former days have flowed past them. It was at one time intended to cover the tombs with a roof, but the pillars were never raised more than a few feet. The age of these graves, the names of the holy men, and the country whence they came, are unknown; the belief is that they came from the west. At the south-west corner of the enclosure is a small uninteresting mosque, which, like the tombs, is rapidly falling into ruins.	.....	In a very ruinous state. The wall surrounding the enclosure has fallen down in places, and several large jungle trees grow close to the tombs, and will ultimately destroy them.	...	.....	No ...	Exploration needed.
				This dargah is considered so sacred that even Hindus *salaam* as they pass, and Muhammadan pilgrims resort to it from great distances. There are only two other shrines to which Muhammadans make pilgrimages in Eastern Bengal,—one is the tomb of Shah Ali at Mirpur, a few miles north of Dacca; the the other is the dargah of Pir Badur Auliya, at Chittagong. The latter is the patron saint of all Hindu and Muhammadan boatmen and fishermen in Eastern Bengal.	.....	.....	iii	Not desirable ..	No	.....
17	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tomb of Ghyasuddin.	About five hundred yards south-east, on the edge of a filthy trench called 'Magh Dighi,' is the so-called tomb of Ghyasuddin Azam Shah, King of Bengal, and correspondent of the poet Hafiz. This mausoleum formerly consisted of a ponderous stone, which occupied the centre, surrounded by pillars about five feet in height. The stones are all beautifully carved, and the corners of the slabs and the arabesque tracery are as perfect	.....	The tomb has fallen to pieces. The iron clamps that bound the slabs together have rusted, and the roots of trees have undermined the massive stones.	*ia*	Conservation desirable.	Photographs exist.	.....

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				as on the day they left the workman's hands. The stones are hard, almost black, basalt. At the head is a prostrate sandstone pillar half buried in earth. It was apparently used, when erect, as a *chiraghdan*, or stand for a light. [This tomb might be easily repaired. and the cost of doing so would be inconsiderable. There is no old building in Eastern Bengal which gives a better idea of Muhammadan taste, and there is none which, when properly repaired, would so long defy the ravages of time. The Muhammadans of Sonargaon are too poor to reconstruct it themselves. They take great pride in showing it, although they know nothing about it, but the name of the Sultan, who is supposed to be buried there, and they take every care that none of the stones are carried off.]						
18	Dacca ...	Sonargaon ..	Damdama, or fort, and tombs in village Maghrapara.	The village of Maghrapara is considered by the natives of Sonargaon to be the site of the ancient city. It has in its immediate neighbourhood several undoubtedly old buildings, and within a short distance is an eminence, which still bears the name of "Damdama" or fort. This mound, which has a magnificient tamarind-tree growing on its top, is circular, but no traces of fortifications are visible. It has been used for many years by the Muhammadans as their *Asharkhana* during the Muharram. On the tenth day all the garlands and ornaments that are made in place of tazivas are here collected and admired by the people. In the small market village of Maghrapara is the tomb of Munna Shah Darvesh. At the foot a light is always burned at night, and every orthodox Muhammadan, as he passes the tomb, stops and mutters a prayer. This saint, about whom nothing is known, is said to have lived at the same time as the more famous *pir*, whose tomb stands a little to the north.	.....	... ..	iib	No ...	No ..	Exploration needed.

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							Class	Remarks.		
				This latter is called the dargah of Khwand Kar Muhammad Yusuf. It contains the tombs of the saint, of his father, and of his wife. It consists of two elongated dome roofed buildings, each surmounted by two pinnacles or kalas, covered with, or formed of gold. These tombs are destitute of any ornament inside. They are kept scrupulously clean, and are covered with sheets, on which devotees throw a few pith necklaces. When a ryot has reaped an unusually abundant harvest, he presents a few bundles of ripe rice at the tomb in token of gratitude. If any calamity, such as the illness of a member of his family, is threatening, he brings rice or batasa, and prays the saint to avert the affliction. Hindus are as confident of the efficacy of this propitiatory offering, and as frequently employ it, as the Muhammadans. Close to the tombs is a modern masjid, with a khutba, or inscription, dated A. H 1112. It was probably erected by the pir, Muhammad Yusuf. Facing the mosque is a small graveyard enclosed by a brick wall. The graves are numerous, but none are of any importance. Inserted in the wall, at the left hand side of the entrance, is a large black stone, measuring two feet by one and a-half The natives believe that if a person has lost any property he has only to put a coating of lime on this stone, and he will infallibly get the property back. It was covered with an inch and three quarters of lime when examined in January 1872. On scraping off the plaster a beautiful Tughra inscription* was found, with the name Jalaluddin Fateh Shah, A. H. 889. This is the oldest inscription discovered in the Dacca district, with the exception of the one on Adam Shahid's tomb in Bikrampur, which bears the same king's name and the date A. H. 888. On the roadside, near Maghrapara, are two other inscribed stones. The writing* on both is continuous. It includes the name and title of Alauddin Husain Shah, A. H. 919.						*Copy of these should be sent to the Government Epigraphist.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				Close to the tomb, above mentioned, is a ruined gateway, called the naubatkhana where musical instruments were sounded morning and evening to announce to travellers and fakirs that a place of shelter was at hand. At the back of the mosque are the ruins of a house called the tahbill or treasury. where feasts were given by the Superintendent or mutawalli of the mosque. The present holder of this post is too poor to entertain anybody. Still further to the north-west are the ruins of the dwellings of the Khwandhars. It is only within late years that this building, which had an upper room at each end, has become uninhabitable. The last residents taught boys to recite the Koran.						
19	Dacca ...	Sonargaon ..	Shah Abdul Ala's tomb.	In the muhalla north of Maghrapara, called Gohatta, is the tomb of a very celebrated pir, known as Shah Abdul Ala, alias Pakai Dewan. It is narrated that he retired to the forest, where he sat for twelve years so absorbed in his devotions that he was unconscious of the lapse of time. When found he had to be dug out of the mound the white ants (*poka*) had raised around him, and which reached to his neck. The same story is told of the sage Valmiki and of others This pir must have died near the end of the last century, as persons now living remember his son, Shah Imam Bukhsh alias Chulu Meah. Father and son he buried close together. At the head of the grave of the former is placed the stone lattice on which he spent his twelve years of meditation. The tombs are otherwise of no interest They are merely heaps of mud kept carefully clean and covered over with a grass thatch. In this same quarter a very large mosque formerly stood, which fell into ruins, when the proprietor sold the bricks to the Hindus of Narainganj. Muhammadans extenuate this offence by asserting that the proprietor, who was a pensioned Deputy Magistrate,	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	Exploration desirable.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				was insane when he did it. Even the foundations have been dug up. The walls were eight feet thick. The remains of one of the mihrabs still standing prove that the interior was ornamented with carved bricks. No inscription is to be found.						
20	Dacca ...	Sonargaon ...	Yusufganj Masjid.	On the roadside, east of Maghrapara, is a small mosque called the Yusufganj Masjid.	.....	Rapidly going to pieces, as the dome is covered with masses of pipal trees, the roots of which have penetrated into the interior. Its walls are six feet, one and a half inches thick, which accounts for its standing so long.	iii	No ...	No ...	Drawings and photographs desirable.
21	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Tomb of Pagla Sahib	Beyond the village of Habibpur, on the right hand side of the road, is the tomb of "Pagla Sahib," a very insignificant building. Various stories are told of the reason why this pir received such a singular name. One is that he became mast or light-headed. from the intensity of his devotions. Another, that he was a great thief-catcher, who nailed every thief he caught to a wall. and then beheaded him. Having strung several heads together, he threw them into an adjoining khal, which has ever since been known as the munda mala, *i.e.* "necklace of heads" This tomb is so venerated, that parents, Hindu and Muhammadan offer at it the chonti or queue of their children when dangerously ill.	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
22	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Gharibulla's Mosque.	In a quarter near this, called "Bari Makhlar," is a comparatively modern mosque erected by Sheikh Gharibulla. formerly a jachandar, or examiner of cloth, to the East India Company. It bears the date A. H. 1182, and it is still used by the Muhammadans	.....	.....	iii	No ..	No ..	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				living in the neighbourhood. Its pinnacles are made of glazed pottery, but the building generally is plain, and devoid of interest.						
23	Dacca ...	Sonargaon ...	Dalalpur Pul in village Painam.	Painam, although a most singular village, possesses few ancient buildings. There is, however, a fine Muhammadan bridge of three arches called the Dalalpur Pul. The roadway is very steep, and is formed of bricks arranged in circles of about five feet in diameter. The adjoining bridge leading into Painam village is made in the same way. These circles of bricks are kept in place by several large pillars of basalt laid flat at the toe or end of the arches.	.....	.....	iib	No ...	No ...	.....
				In Aminpur the ruins of the abode of the royal karori, or tax-gatherer, is shown. Like all old ruins, it is said to contain fabulous treasures protected by most venemous snakes. A descendant of this family still resides in the neighbourhood, close to his residence are the ruins of an old Hindu building, the only one existing in Sonargaon. It is called jhikoti, a term applied to a building with an elongated domed roof formed of concrete, and having walls pierced with numerous openings. It was formerly used for religious purposes.	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No	.. ...
24	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Abdul Hamid's masjid in Goaldi.	Its kitaba bears the date A. H. 1116 ...	.....	In good preservation, being a comparatively modern structure.	iii	No ..	No ...	Copies of inscription should be sent to the Government Epigraphist.
25	Do. ...	Ditto ..	Mosque in Goaldi.	About a hundred yards to the south of the above is the oldest mosque in Sonargaon. The residents call it the purana or old Goaldi mosque. Its kitaba had fallen out, but had been carefully preserved in the interior. On this stone is inscribed the name of Alauddin Husain Shah, A. H. 925. This monarch being an Arab assumed the title Sherif Mecca, but in this inscription he is designated "Hasabi," from the place of his nativity.	.....	This mosque is built of red brick. Its exterior was formerly ornamented by finely carved bricks in imitation of flowers, but neglect and the lapse of centuries have left few uninjured.	iia	Conservation desirable.	No ...	Drawings and photographs desirable. Copies of the inscriptions should be sent to the Government Epigraphist.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				The interior of the mosque is 16½ feet square. The square walls, as they ascend, become transformed into an octagon. At each corner are quarter domes or arches, and the dome rises from the pendentives. As usual there are three mihrabs. The centre one is formed of dark basaltic stones beautifully carved and ornamented with arabesque work. The two side ones are of brick, boldly cut and gracefully arranged. The bricks in the archways have been ground smooth by manual labour. The pillars at the doorways are sand-stone, evidently the plunder of some Hindu shrine. Until twenty-six years ago this mosque was used for worship. The makhadin or servant having died, no care was taken of the building, and the dome threatened to fall in, so that worshippers migrated to the modern mosque.					Drawings, and photographs desirable.
26	Dacca ..	Sonargaon	A mound with a stone.	Beneath a gular or wild-fig tree, near Sadipur, is a mound with a large stone inscribed in Tughra characters of unknown origin. In the inscription the name of Sultan Nasiruddin Nusrat, A.H. 929, is written. This monarch is called by Stewart Nusserit Shah or Nasib Shan. This stone was carefully removed and deposited in a place of safety at Sadipur.	. ...	.. ..	iii	. .		Copy of the inscription should be sent to the Government Epigraphist.
27	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Temples ...	These are of importance; if still standing they deserve preservation.	. ...	... ..	iii	Conservation would be very expensive, detailed drawings are all that is needed	No drawings exist, but there are photographs in private hands.	... .
28	Faridpur ...	Khabaspur, thana Faridpur.	A masjid ...	Built in A.D. 1572	.....	... .	iib			
29	Ditto ...	Mekchain, thana Pangsa.	A temple ...	Built in A.D. 1722	.....	... ..	iii	. ...	No ..	.....
30	Ditto ..	Baitkhamari, thana Masudpur.	Ditto ...	Built about 300 years ago	.....	......	iib	... ..	No ..	... .
31	Litto ..	Chucha thana Masudpur.	Ditto ..	Ditto	.....	... ..	iib	.. ...	No ..	...
32	Ditto ...	Pathrail, thana Ainpur.	A masjid ..	Built about A D. 1522	.....	.....	iib	.. ...	No ..	Plan desirable.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
33	Faridpur ...	Ajampur, thana Bilgachi.	A temple ...	Built about A D. 1472	.....	... ..	iib	No ...	No ...	Photographs and drawings in detail desirable.
34	Ditto ...	Mathurpur, thana Bilgachi.	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	.. ...	iib			
35	Ditto ...	Dhobedanga, thana Bhusna.	Two temples .	Built about A.D. 1596 and 1597 respectively...	.....	.. ...	iib			
36	Ditto ...	Nolya Jamalpur, Goalando subdivision.	Temples ...	A few old maths, and an old temple of Hari, which used up to ten years ago to attract devotees not only from the immediate neighbourhood, but also from adjacent districts.	.....	.....	iii			
37	Maimensingh	Garhjarerpah, near Sherpur.	Fort ...	An old fort built of mud. It has no architectural pretensions, but is of considerable size. It was built about 200 years ago as an outpost, it is said, to check the incursions of the hill tribes.	.....	In a ruinous state, and there is nothing about it worth preserving.	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
38	Ditto ...	Kishureganj ..	Temple of Lakhinarain and other buildings.	This temple, consisting of 21 buildings, was erected about the year 1770. Other buildings also were erected about the same time dedicated to the use of Lakhinarain, and were known by the names of Dolemandir, Jaltangi (summer house), Rashbari, Durgamandir, Sivamandir, and other small temples. Four tanks were also dug. One of these tanks was large, 265 yards in length by 142 yards in breadth. It is situated on the east of Lakhinarain's temple. The Jaltangi, a three-storied building, rises from the bed of the tank and adjoins the west bank. Between the Jaltangi and the temple is the Dolemandir. On the east bank is the Sivamandir. The temple of Lakhinarain covers an area of 9,216 square feet. There are two inscriptions in Sanscrit on the big temple at a considerable height from the base. Some of the letters are obliterated.	.....	Two of the buildings are in ruins.	iii	No ...	No ...	.. ...

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							Class	Remarks.		
1	Balasur ...	Village of Kopari, at foot of the Gazia hill, Nilgiri range.	Mahratta temple.	The only important object of antiquarian interest in this district is the remains of a building supposed to have been a Mahratta temple in the little village of Kopari, situated at the foot of the Gazna hill of the Nilgiri Range. The body of the structure is about 30 feet long by 30 feet broad, and consists of a rectangular basement of blocks of laterite, on which has been erected a range of pillars, four on each side and two at each end. Six of these pillars are still standing; they are about six feet high, and have each been hewn out of one block of stone. At one end there was a portico or entrance of a similar structure, but none of the pillars now remain standing. At the other end of the centre building there was an inner temple, probably the abode of the god or goddess, which is also completely in ruins. On the north side of the ruins there is a small tank of considerable depth, about 25 feet by 25 feet, with a flight of stone steps leading down to it, all hewn out of the solid rock. At some little distance south of these ruins is a mound of considerable extent, now overgrown with jungle. Nothing is visible but two large sentry boxes of large blocks of laterite. To the west of the ruins there is a large tank, on the banks of which there is what the natives call a padmapad. It is a little building about three feet high, covering a stone impression of some goddess's feet, which is very distinct.		.....	iii	No ...	No ..	Exploration desirable.
2	Balasur ...	Nilgiri ...	Temples ...	These are of some antiquity and deserve to be cared for.	.....	.....	iia	Yes ...	No.	.....
3	Kattak ...	Santamadhab, about a mile from Jajpnr.	A colossal image.	This is the image of a male deity, the lower half of which is buried under roots and logs, the upper half, which is nine feet in length, being exposed. The head alone, from the chin to the edge of the head-dress, is about 4½ feet long; the top of the head is	.....	..	iia	Preservation desirable.	No ...	A worthy and desirable object for the museum

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				flat, and the head-dress is of a most peculiar kind, something like what one sees in old Egyptian sculptures. The hair is curly, and the ears are large and pendulous. From the chin to the waist is about 4½ feet. It is 5½ feet across the upper part of the breast, and the whole figure must have been 18 or 20 feet high. The stone is not the mugni or chlorite slate, of which the other colossal images near Jajpur are made, but a coarse reddish granite. The nose is broken off.						
4	Kattak ...	Chandeswar, Jajpur.	A monolith ..	This is about 22 feet high, and stands on a pedestal made of three enormous blocks of stone, each about five feet long, five feet broad, and about two feet thick. The monolith itself is 3½ feet square at the bottom; it is bevelled off for some inches at each corner, and then runs up into a fluted shaft for about 20 feet. The circumference of the column where the fluting begins is over 11 feet, and the height is thus about six diameters. On the top of the monolith is another enormous stone over six feet high, wrought into a regular capital The lower part of the capital is round for about 4 feet up. On this garlands are sculptured; then the stone is cut into the shape of a lotus calyx, on which the upper portion rests. This upper portion forms a square of about 4½ feet, and looks as if intended to support a statue of some sort. About half a mile from this column is found the sacred vulture of Vishnu [garud] which the column is said to have supported till the time of the Mughal invasion, when Kálápáhár pulled it down with some difficulty. The Muhammadan General attempted to pull the column down by chains and teams of elephants, but failed. The enormous capital of the column appears to have been moved an inch or two from its position, but the monolith remains as firmly fixed as on the day it was set up. At the corners of the square portion of the capital and of the square part at the bottom of the monolith holes have been drilled, as if for	.....	. ...	*ia*	Yes ...	A drawing of it exists in the J. A. S. B.	.....

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				ropes or chains to pass through This column is really well sculptured, and the workmanship shows a considerable advance on that of the statue of Buddha. The garud, which is said to have crowned this column, is in a pakka thakurbari about half a mile from Chandeswar. It stands on a sort of base, corresponding to the capital on the top of the monolith. This base is about three feet high and of one block of mugni stone. At its lowest part it is round, about 9½ feet in circumference, and adorned with sculptured heads of lions. Over this the stone is, like the capital of the monolith, cut into the shape of a lotus calyx. This is 12 feet in circumference. The stone then is left a square platform. On this platform, four feet two inches square stands the garud itself. The figure is in a kneeling position, and is four feet high. It is fastened down to the square platform with lime. There can be no doubt that the base on which this figure stands belongs to the monolith in the four corners of the platform holes are drilled exactly as in the corners of the monolith and its capital.					
5	Kattak ...	Jajpur ..	Three images of Kali, Varahini, and Indrani.	Of these and of the seven figures in the gallery on the river bank, Stirling, in his work on Orissa, pages 37 and 38, gives the following account :—	.. ...	... ..	iib			
				At the back of a high terrace supporting the cenotaph of Syad Bokhari, a Mussulman Saint, three colossal statues of Hindu divinities are shown. They lie with their heels uppermost on a heap of rubbish, in precisely the same position apparently as they assumed when tumbled from their thrones above by the Mussulman conquerors of the province, who destroyed a celebrated temple at the spot, and further desecrated it by erecting on its ruins a shrine and mosque for their own worship. The images are cut in alto-relievo, out of enormous blocks of the indurated	.....	.....	...	Preservation desirable.	No ...	The figure called that of Varahini is more probably that of Vajra Varahi of later Buddists. The removal of the figures to the museum appears desirable.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				mugni or chlorite slate rock, and measure about 10 feet in length. They represent Káli, wife of Siva, Varáhini, the wife of the Boar Avatar (incarnation of Vishnu), and Indráni, the wife of Indra; and though the subjects are grotesque, the execution is distinguished by a degree of freedom, skill, and propriety, quite unusual in the works of Hindu sculptors. The first is a disgusting, but faithful representation of a colossal naked body of a female with many of the muscles and tendons exposed to view. Her hair is brushed back under a snake fillet, with a death's head over her forehead, and the distended hood of the cobra as a canopy above. Her serpent tresses fall down in twisted horror over her cheek. An endless string of skulls winds round her neck, her breast, and her whole body. She sits upon a kneeling diminutive figure of her husband, Mahadev, and the whole rests upon a lotus-leaved pedestal. The second has a boar's head and a huge pot-belly like that of Ganesa. Magnificent bracelets adorn the wrists and shoulders of her four arms Heavy necklets almost hide the bosom and waist, which her drapery leaves half bare. Bell-bangles encircle her ankles, crescent-shaped ear-rings depend from her ears, and on her head she wears a jewelled tiara. with the hair done up into a tower of curls, and a heavy tress falling upon each shoulder. She sits on a finely-carved buffalo. The third sits in calm majesty with an admirably-cut elephant as her footstool. A muslin drapery (sari) falls in delicate curves to her feet, and is fastened by a girdle at the waist. Elaborate ornaments cover her breast, and her hair towers up in a cone of curls interwoven with rich gems, with a single massive tress hanging down upon either shoulder. On the banks of the river there is a sort of raised gallery filled with mythological sculptures, amongst which seven large colossal					

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				figures of the female divinities, called Matris, are particularly remarkable. They are said to have been recovered lately by a mahajan out of the sand of the river, where they were thrown by the mughals, on the shrines being destroyed. This mahajan built the edifice in which they are now deposited. They differ little in style and dimensions from those described above, but appear to be cut out of blocks of basalt or green stone, instead of chlorite schist. They are styled respectively Káli, Indráni, Kumari, Rudráni, Varáhini, Vaishnavi, and Yama Mátri. The figure of Káli is sculptured in a very spirited manner. She is represented with an axe in one hand and a cup full of blood in the other, dancing in an infuriated attitude, after the destruction of the giant Raktavija, and trampling unconsciously on her husband, Mahádev, who, as the fable runs, had thrown himself at her feet to solicit her to desist from those violent movements which were shaking the whole world. That of Yama Matri, the "mother of Yama," is also a very striking and remarkable piece of sculpture. Her form is that of a hideous, decrepit old woman, seated on a pedestal, quite naked, with a countenance alike expressive of extreme age, and that sourness of disposition which has rendered her proverbial as a scold. There are likewise fine representations in this mythological gallery of the Narsingha Avatar, and the giant Rávana, with his numerous heads and arms.			*iia*	Preservation desirable.	No ...	These figures deserve preservation and should be placed in the museum. Some of them would be unique, as there are now no examples of this description.
				The old Hindu temple opposite the kachari, from which the three figures of Káli, Indráni, and Varáhini, were raised, has been appropriated by the Mussalmans for two of their pirs or saints.	.....	... ..	*iia*	Ditto ...	No ...	Exploration desirable.
				The enclosure is about 200 by 100 feet broad. About 70 feet back from the entrance there is a raised terrace of massive masonry about 15 feet high. There are two flights of stairs leading up to it on each side. Between the	.....	.....	iii	Ditto ...	No ...	The platform appears to be the remains of the original temple, not a Muhammadan addition.

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				two flights of steps the terrace projects 26 feet. On this projection is the tomb of Syad Bokhari. All round the wall on the west side of the terrace are niches about 3½ feet high. They are something in the shape of Gothic arches, and are possibly of Mussalman construction.						
...	Kattak ...	.....	.....	The archæological remains of the Kattak district are for the most part confined to the ruins at Jajpur and the antiquities of the Alti hills.						
...	.....	Jajpur ...	.....	Jajpur is said to have been from the earliest times a place of importance, and, after Puri, by far the oldest town in the province. At a place called Narpada, about two miles south-east of Jajpur, there is a mound covering the ruins of the palace of the founder of the Kesari dynasty. It is possible that excavations here might bring some ancient remains of value to light Asari Bhim Deo, the second and by far the most eminent of the Ganga dynasty, who is said to have ascended the throne in 1174, is stated to have held his court permanently at Jajpur during the earlier part of his reign. During the period from this time to about the middle of the 14th century, the best of the ancient remains at Jajpur were most probably constructed. In 1558, during the reign of Mukund Deb, Kálápáhár invaded Orissa, and the battle field is still shown near Jajpur, where the Mussulmans obtained the victory. Kálápáhár then threw down the colossal statues of the Hindu gods, which have now lain prostrate for nearly three centuries.						
				The most important of the antiquities of Jajpur, arranged in order of time, are the following :—						
6	Kattak ...	Ditto ...	Bridge at Tatulmul.	This is a very peculiar eleven-arched bridge not far from Jajpur. It is similar to the one called the Athára Nala bridge near Puri,	.. ...	.....	ii(*a*)	Yes ..	No ...	Road Cess to keep it up.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				the arches being formed entirely by corbelling or making each successive layer of masonry overlap by five or six inches the layer below, until the two piers come at the top to within a foot of each other. On this space a long narrow block of stone is laid as a sort of key-stone. Over the key-stone, transversely, enormous blocks of stone, some of them 4½ feet long and half that in breadth, are laid apparently with the view of making the upper layer of the piers on each side grip the key-stone. Each of the layers is formed of stone about a foot thick. The lower half of these stones, at the openings or arches, is bevelled off for about six inches, the upper half being perpendicular. In this way each side of the arch resembles an inverted stair with the edges of the steps worn off. The whole bridge is about 240 feet long and 32 feet broad, and each of the piers is about 10 or 12 feet wide. The arches or openings are small near each end of the bridge, and become larger in the middle. The height of the central openings is about 9 feet, and the width about 10 at the bottom. The smallest openings are 5 feet high and 6 feet wide at the bottom. The abutments at each end are of laterite; in the centre the masonry is of coarse red granite. In the highest arch there are about 12 tiers of masonry above ground. There are two points, however, in the bridge which tell somewhat against its antiquity. The first is that in various parts of the piers and under the openings or arches one notices stones which have evidently formed parts of another and older structure. Here and there one notices on the stones bits of chequered carving, and on the centre of the piers on the upper or flood side of the bridge there are a number of stones with bas-reliefs on them. These bas-reliefs are disposed with a certain regularity in the centre of each pier, but it is evident that they have come from an older structure, and been fitted into						

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				this. One of these is a carving probably intended for a representation of Buddha in a sitting posture. It has got the square broad face and long ears, and heavy head and feet one sees in figures of Buddha The other point that tells against the antiquity of the bridge is the two kinds of stone used The laterite of the abutments and of one or two of the smaller side arches, and the coarse granite of the centre arches would indicate that at least the masonry of the centre arches is of more recent construction than that at the side. In any case, however, the bridge must have been constructed before the Mughal conquest of Orissa, and possibly the explanation of the difference in the stone is that the centre arches of laterite having fallen in, the ruins of some Buddhist temple were used to rebuild it.						
7	Kattak ..	Jajpur . .	Temple of Barranath.	This is on the north bank of the Vaitarani. On the river face of it there is a stone revetment about 800 feet long, and 12 courses of masonry high near the entrance to the temple. There is a similar, but smaller, revetment exactly opposite, on the south bank at the temple of Jagannath. There is nothing very remarkable about the temples themselves. In front of the door of the temple of Barranath are two figures of lions rampant, resting on their haunches. They are fairly well executed, but they have been daubed over with lime.	.....	.....	iib	Yes ...	No ...	.....
8	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mosque of Abu Nasir Khan.	This is an interesting building constructed in 1681. It is about 70 feet long by 80 broad. It has four minarets on the east face, those in the centre small, the two at the outside large. From the ground to the summit of the two highest minarets may be about 50 or 60 feet. On the roof are three domes, the largest being in the centre, and measuring about 80 feet in circumference at the springing of the arch	It is still used as a place of worship by the Muhammadans.	The stair leading up to the roof is broken down, and the whole building is in a state of decay. Young pipal trees are splitting up the minarets, and the river is	iib	Yes ..	No .	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				These domes are mere coverings to three flat-groined domes, which form the roof of the interior. There are openings to the interior of the domes on the roof, and very possibly they were used, and are used, as places of concealment. There are three Gothic doorways on the east face. Over the centre one is a Persian inscription, of which the following is a translation:— * "In the time of Aurangzeb, whose splendour reaches the stars, and will remain as long as the stars endure, in the time of the Nawab, whose virtues are altogether beyond praise or description, the Nawab established in the city of Jajpur a mosque of such magnificence that the domes of it make the sky conceal itself. If you desire to hear the messages of the angels, spend a night in it. Abu Nasir Khan reigned when the mosque was erected, then was the time of Abu Nasir Khan" The last few words, "zamani Abu Nasir Khan," from the arithmetical value of the letters in them, give the date of the building, 1098 Hijri.		eating away the foundations on the river face The whole building will fall to pieces in the course of a few years.				*Copy should be sent to the Government Epigraphist.
	Kattak ..	Alti Hills, Jajpur	.....	These hills are a perfect mine for archæologists, and they have not yet been thoroughly explored. The place was once evidently the site of an extensive Buddhist monastery, and further research may bring to light other interesting remains.						
9	Do. ..	Ditto ...	An old Buddhist temple.	The principal hill has two peaks, on the lower of which are the ruins of two very ancient structures placed at a distance of about 400 yards from each other. One of these stands on a bold prominence. The ruins appear to be the remains of an old Buddhist temple, and consist of massive slabs of granite whitened with age. The mandapa or porch is a complete ruin, portions of monolithic pillars, seven to eight feet in height, only standing on the corners of the basement. The figure of a god is cut in the pedestal of one of the pillars.	.. ..	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	Drawings and exploration desirable.

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							Class	Remarks.		
10	Kattak ...	Alti Hills, Jajpur	Temple Vasuli Thakurani.	The other structure, which stands on the pass between the two peaks, was built on the same plan as the first, consisting of a porch and a cella, surmounted by a small pyramidal tower. It has no columns, and is formed of solid walls with niches in the interior for the figures of Buddha. This temple is dedicated to Vásuli Thakurani, who is represented by a rudely-shaped clay model of a human face covered with red paint, and draped in coarse dhutis. There are five figures of Buddha standing in niches on the outer side of the walls of the cell. The images are all exactly alike, and are fine pieces of sculpture		This is in a better state of preservation. The roof of the porch has given way, but that of the cella still stands.	iia	Yes ...	No ..	Exploration and drawings desirable.
11	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Mosque of Takht-i Sulaiman.	This mosque stands on the southern face of the Alti Hill, 2,500 feet above the level of the country. It is a plain stone building consisting of a single room, surmounted by a dome. It faces the east. In front there is a platform surrounded by a thick wall, with a gate. Towards the west high and rough peaks overlook the building, but to its north a high terrace has been raised for the reception of darvishes and pilgrims. Its white walls form a conspicuous mark on the hill side, which can be seen for many miles to the south. The ascent is from the east, and consists of a steep road paved with rough stones, which still retain some semblance of steps. On the southern side of the mosque, on the edge of the precipice, is the sacred tank, a small shallow hole about 10 feet by 8 and 3 feet deep cut in the rock. It is now dry, but the legend is that it was formerly a spring of water formed by Sulaiman's striking the rock with his staff. The tank was said to have been full of water till Shuja Uddin's time, when a soldier of his army having outraged a female pilgrim to the shrine, the lympha pudica dried up, and has never flowed since. The soldier and the woman were buried at the foot of the hill, and every passerby throws a stone on the grave, which has thus become a huge mound or cairn by the roadside.	... ..	... .	iii	Yes .	No ..	Exploration desirable, as it probably covers an old Hindu or Buddist site.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				The following is a translation of the Persian inscription on three slabs of black chlorite, one over each door of the mosque, date 1132 Hijri:— "When Shuja Uddin Muhammad made this shrine, that from it might shine the light of religion, I sought from my heart the year of its tarikh, that the building of it might be made evident" "Cease from the endeavour and say, 'quoth the inspiration' (it is) the envy of the highest paradise." The hill on which this mosque stands is called by the Hindus Baradihi or great site.						Copy of the inscription should be sent to the Government Epigraphist.
12	Kattak ...	Alti Hills, Jajpur	Gateway at Udayagiri.	The great glory of Udayagiri* is the gateway, which consists of two upright slabs of stone, supporting a third as lintel. Its dimensions are as follows:— Height of opening ... 5 Feet 5 Inches Breadth of „ ... 2 3½ Thickness of stone ... 1 3½ The two side jambs are divided into bands separated by grooves ¾ of an inch wide and 2¾ inches deep. The panel or band nearest the doorway is carved with a continuous wavy creeper, up which human figures are climbing in grotesque attitudes. From the rounded outlines, they are probably intended for females. The next band is of a columnar type. The pilaster of the column is adorned with intricate arabesques and lions' heads The next band is divided into tablets, each of which contains a beautifully-carved group of a male and female figure. The beauty of these carvings is very striking, though they are much worn and covered with lichen; some indeed were so defaced, that they could not be made out. The size of each tablet is 8 inches by 5. Just inside the gateway is a colossal image of Buddha half	.... .	.. ...	ii	Yes ...	No ..	* Or Sunrise Hill, so called from the fact of its being the first point in Orissa on which the sun's rays light every morning, notwithstanding the 50 miles of low land between it and the Bay of Bengal. It is one of the four peaks of the Assia group. The Toran or Gateway is one of the finest examples of its kind in Bengal.

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							Class,	Remarks.		
				buried in the earth. The figure is cut in high relief on a single slab of rough chlorite, holding a large lotus in the left hand; the right hand and the nose are mutilated.						
13	Kattak ...	Alti Hills ...	Vapi or well ...	This well, which is cut in the rock, is about 50 feet from the object last mentioned. It is 23 feet square, 28 feet deep from the top of the rock to the edge of the water, surrounded by a stone terrace 94½ feet long and about 39 feet broad. The entrance to the terrace is guarded by two monolithic pillars, the tops of which are broken. The edge of the well and the extremity of the terrace are lined with battlements of large blocks of wrought stone, rounded on the top, and 3 feet in height, leaving a wide passage or walk behind. The well is situated at the southern extremity of the terrace. From the north and in the middle of the terrace, a few yards off the entrance, a flight of steps, 31 in number, runs down the rock as an approach to the water. The rock between the lowest step and the well has been cut into an arch, and on its face there is an inscription, of which a transcript is given below :— বালক শ্রী বজ লাল বায়ী।	.....	.....	iia	Yes ..	No ...	.....
14	Do. ..	Ditto ...	Sanctuary of Buddha and the ruins of a gate.	About 50 feet higher up in the jungle there is another platform, on which once stood a sanctuary of Buddha. Numbers of images of gods and goddesses, engraven on slabs of different shapes, are scattered around. A group with the heads and arms mutilated is still worshipped by the people. The chief interest of the place, however, lies in the ruins of a gate and an image of Buddha. The gate is composed of three heavy rectangular blocks of stone. One of them is placed transversely over the other two to form an entablature. The height of the gate, omitting the portion that has been buried by the accumulation of rubbish, is 7 feet 8 inches.	.....	.....	iia	Yes ...	No ...	This appears to be an interesting relic, and exploration is desirable.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				The upright blocks have been cut into five bands highly ornamented with sculpture, which appears as fresh and sharp as if recently chiselled. The innermost band contains wreaths of the true lotus (nelembium speciosum). There are altogether twelve groups of the flower. The second band is divided into panels, bearing male and female figures in armour. The middle one contains a wreath of flowers. On the fourth band there is a continuous winding wreath, encircling figures of men and women. The last or the outermost band is a wreath of large flowers of great beauty. The architrave and the frieze are embellished with a number of grotesque figures. In the middle of the frieze there are two niches containing figures of Buddha. In the middle of the architrave, another figure of Buddha appears, over whose head two elephants wave their trunks from opposite sides. On both sides of the group, small grotesque male and female figures have been cut into the form of a wreath; the waving hand and forefinger of each touching a point on the shoulder of the figure preceding, and the toe placed on the projected knee of the one following.						
15	Kattak ...	Kattak ...	Masjid ...	This is a fine old masjid worthy of preservation.	.....	.....	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
16	Do. ...	Darhan ...	Temples ...	A number of temples near Darhangarh.	.....	.....	*iia*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
17	Do. ...	Tanghi ...	Temples and sculptures.	Some of them are of interest and deserve preservation, but the Pujari Brahmans might be induced to do it.	.....	.....	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
18	Do. ...	Atgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	*iib*	Yes ...	No ..	...
19	Do. ...	Kholli ...	Temple ...	Ditto ditto ...	. ....	.....	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
20	Do. ...	Kandarpur ...	Do. ..	This is the temple of Mahadeo Panchameswar. It is of some interest, and the Pujari Brahmans might be induced to keep it up.	.....	.. ...	*iib*	No ...	No ...	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
21	Kattak ...	Bhanpur near Jajpur.	Temple ...	Of some interest, and the Pujaris might be induced to keep it in repair.	.....	.....	iib	Yes ..	No ..	.....
22	Puri ...	Puri town, Jagannath.	Temple of Jagannath.	This temple was built by King Anang Bhim Deo, Lord of Elephants, in the 12th year of his reign. Gold and jewels to the value of a million and a half measures of gold were set apart for the work, being estimated at half a million sterling in the money of our time. Fourteen years the artificers laboured, and the temple was finished in A D. 1198.	.....	.....	ib	Yes ...	.....	.....
				The great temple of Jagannath stands in the centre of Puri, within an enclosure measuring 620 feet by 600 feet, and surrounded by a stone wall 20 feet high. On each side of the enclosure is an entrance, the most celebrated of which is the gate on the east side. opening into the Bara Danda. It is flanked by colossal figures of lions, and thence called "Singh Dwar" or Lion Gate In front of this gate in the centre of the road stands a beautiful fluted column of black basalt, about 40 feet high. It was brought to its present site some years ago from the black pagoda at Kanarak. A small figure of Hanuman is placed at the top. Within the sacred area are more than 50 temples, dedicated to the principal deities of the Hindu Pantheon But the most conspicuous building is a lofty stone tower 200 feet high and 42 feet square, called the Bara Deul, or Great Temple. Within it, is a large platform made of marble, and called the Ratnasinghasan, or Throne of Jewels, on which the images of Jagganath and his brother and sister stand. Two large pyramidal buildings, called the Muksálá and Bhógmandap, with a smaller one between them, called the Jagamohan complete the temple. In the Bhógmandap is daily placed the sacred food intended for pilgrims; in the *Jagamohun*, "the delight of the world," the dancing-girls amuse the idol and his priests.	...	In good order .	.	.....	A plan exists, but no details; accurate measurements are very desirable.	.....

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				The roof and sides of the temple are ornamented with various sculptures representing elephants, griffins, and other huge monsters. On the inside of the temple wall are many figures of the grossest kind; indeed all the temples of Orissa, great and small, are distinguished for the obscenity of their sculptures. The face of Jagannath is black; the eye-balls disproportionately large, are represented by patches of white paint; the pupils are round and black; the nose is a pointed snout; the mouth a streak of red paint, curved upwards at the angles; there is no chin, and on the forehead is a tiara of diamonds. From each side of the head, at an angle, projects what is supposed to be an arm, but there is no hand.					
	Puri ..	Bhuvaneswar, subdivision Khurda.	.....	Bhuvaneswara (Lord of the Universe), an inland town on the right side of the Puri road, about 20 miles from Kattak, was once the capital of a large and flourishing kingdom, but now stands only as a monument of departed greatness. Its ancient palaces and lordly mansions are roofless and reduced to shapeless ruins, in great part concealed by rank and luxuriant vegetation. It is, nevertheless, a most interesting field for the antiquarian, abounding as it does in architectural remains of the highest value, and connected with historial associations of rare importance. It was the Buddhist capital of Orissa from the beginning of the 6th century B C. to the middle of the 5th century A.D., when Jajati Kesari came from Behar as the lieutenant of the Gupta Rajas of Magadha, and gradually subverted the supremacy of the Buddhists and re-established the Hindu faith in Orissa. His successors established their capital there, and the temple of Bhuvaneswara, dedicated to Siva, commenced before, was completed in the 7th century by Lalitendra Kesari. It lost its	... ..	In good order ...	*ib.*	Yes ...	Drawings and casts exist in Drs. Hunter and Rajendra Lala Mitra's works, and in the museum, but accurate drawings and sections do not exist, and are very desirable, as it is one of the most ancient and important specimens of temple	.....

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							Class	Remarks.		
				proud position in 940 A D, when Nripati Kesari made Katak his capital. Bhuvaneswar was originally intended to be a rival of Benares, and nothing was omitted in the way of details to make it an exact counterpart of its prototype. Every temple, every sacred pool, every rivulet, every ceremonial, every observance, and every legend of Benares was reproduced at Bhuvaneswara.					architecture.	
23	Puri ..	Bhuvaneswar ...	Vindu Sagara	In the centre of the town is a large sheet of water called Gosagara, or Vindu drops Sagara; so called from a statement in the Ekamra Purana, that drops from all the sacred pools on earth, in heaven, in the lower regions as also of nectar wine, holy butter, and all that is most delectable, constantly fall into it. The tank now measures 1,400 by 1,100 feet, with an average depth of 16 feet. All its four sides were originally lined with blocks of laterite so arranged as to form magnificent flights of steps. On the south side these steps are still in a good state of preservation. On the east and west, for half the length in continuation of the south side. they are still *in situ*, but beyond that they have fallen down into the bed of the tank. On the north side also, the whole of the stone has fallen down except about 20 feet in the middle, which forms a ghat on that side, leading from a group of small temples to the water. In the centre of the tank there is a large island protected by a stone revetment. This is a feature common to many of the larger tanks in Orissa, and adds greatly to the beauty of these artificial lakes. The Vindu Sagara island measures 60 by 50 feet, and has a small temple on the north-east corner of it. Before the temple there is a terrace with an artificial fountain in the centre On the south-east corner, opposite to the terrace, there is a small pavilion supporting the reservoir of the fountain. Other pavilions, but of dissimilar make, stand at the south-west and north-west corners. On the occasion of	... ..	.....	*iib*	Yes ...	No ..	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				the bathing festival, an image of Vishnu is brought to the temple, and by holding the thumb against the jet of the fountain, the water is directed towards the image and a shower-bath is effected, to the wonder of the faithful, who look upon the feat as a miracle. The tank is fed by one or more natural springs at the bottom, but the water is anything but pure.						
24	Puri ...	Bhuvaneswar, Khurda subdivision.	Courtyard in which stand the great tower and other temples.	The largest edifice in Bhuvaneswara is the great tower. It stands within a large courtyard surrounded by a high wall, and is about 300 yards distant from, and to the south of, the Vindu Sagara tank. The courtyard is bounded on the east by the road leading to Kapileswara; on the north by a broad highway called Baradand; on the south by a plot of land now overgrown with jungle, but formerly the site of a palace the remains of which are still traceable; and on the west by several small temples and their courtyards, mostly in ruins. The area forming the courtyard of the great tower measures 520 by 465 feet, with a 28-feet projection on the north side. The projecting portion measures 235 feet in length, and the flanks 115 feet each. The wall surrounding this area is built of partially-dressed laterite blocks, and is 7 feet 5 inches thick It is plain on both sides, but below the coping there is a simple moulding with two rows of lancet heads, one looking downwards and the other upwards. The coping is sloping, and projects about six inches, to throw the rain-water off the surface of the wall; but the top is flat, and terraced with a cover of concrete which forms a good broad road. Access to this courtyard is obtained by three doorways, of which that on the south is small and commonplace—a mere opening with a pair of folding doors. The northern one is larger, and surmounted by a propylon of small size. The eastern one is the largest. It is 31 feet broad, covered by a large propylon, guarded on each side by a	.....	.....	iib.	Yes ...	No ...	.....

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				large figure of a lion rampant. The style of the propylon is the same as that of the local porches—a quadrangular structure with a pyramidal roof in nine tiers. The edges of roofs are set off with lancet-headed crests, and the top surmounted by a ribbed dome and vase-shaped finial. Altogether the structure is about 50 feet in height. The side walls are broken each by a set of three-fold projections relieved by pilasters and niches, having a series of longitudinal bands, and the plinth is formed of a succession of the latter There are no carvings in any part of the structure. The lions are of the conventional type, with dog-like faces, and remarkable only for their size. On the top of the north-east corner of the wall there is a small pavilion built of stone, and accessible by a flight of stone steps from the inside. The structure was erected at the same time as the wall, and appears to have been intended for a Naubat-khana or music-room; but it is now used for religious purposes. It is called Bhetmandapa, and an image of Parvati is placed in it to offer welcome to Bhuvaneswara, the Lord of the Universe, on his return after the Car-festival. Along the inner side of the surrounding walls there is a raised berm 20 feet broad and four feet high. It originally served as a means of enabling the people to defend the temple enclosure from outside attack, but latterly, it would seem, that idea has been given up, the inner edge of the terrace having been protected by a revetment, and measures taken to build a range of rooms all round. This plan, however, has never been carried out except on the north-east corner, where a long range of rooms have been erected to serve as a kitchen. Some of the rooms are large, and divided into a nave and two aisles by two ranges of pillars having bracket capitals formed of two blocks placed one over the other, and not cru						

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				ciform as is so common in Buddhist buildings. In one of the aisles there is a very well executed figure of Nrisinha, in black chlorite. The area of the berm is left unpaved, but that of the courtyard below is paved with flags of granite. On the west side, from the middle to about halfway to the corner of the courtyard, there is a large temple of the usual style, and designed for a lingam. Though now entirely neglected, it is still in a fair state of preservation. Close by there are several small temples, and the courtyard generally is studded with a large number of temples, varying in height from 6 to 30 feet, and built in different styles, some with pointed, others with flat roofs, but of no importance either historically or as works of art. One of them, however, is worthy of note, as it is probably the oldest building in the courtyard—considerably older than even the Great Tower. It is a plain, modest-looking structure, about 20 feet high, measuring inside six feet square, and having the stump of a sandstone pillar to do duty for a lingam. The room is five feet six inches below the level of the courtyard, and it shows that the level of the ground round about the Great Tower must have been much lower, and must have been raised to its present height when the tower was erected. Under ordinary circumstances it would have been easy to demolish the little structure when the big one was set up, or to renew it on a higher level; but according to the Shastras a lingam once fixed to the ground should never be removed, for such removal would be tantamount to the destruction of all sanctity in the lingam, and an act of the grossest desecration. It is usual, therefore in every part of India never to disturb a lingam; and as the one under notice was probably held to be of great sanctity, it was allowed to remain in its place, though the ground outside its fane was raised, and the					

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				arrangement of the place completely changed. The chamber of the temple is now accessible by a flight of three steps.						
25	Puri ...	Bhuvaneswar ...	Bhagavati temple.	On the western side, close by the corner temple, there is a magnificent temple dedicated to Durga. It was erected during the reign of Ganga Kesari, *i.e.*, about two centuries after the erection of the Great Tower. It marks the first step towards the spread of that sexual system of the Tantric Vamacharis, which originally did not form a part of the Sivite system at Bhuvaneswara. All the old temples were dedicated to Siva in the form of a plain lingam or more or less cylindrical mass of stone, without any carving or ornamentation or mystic symbol. But in the latter forms the cylinder was fixed on a loop-shaped horizontal stone, rounded at one end and more or less pointed at the other, and having two or three encircling lines on the top. This was called the yoni. This, however, did not satisfy the followers of the Vamachari system, and a distinct female figure to serve as the consort of the lingam was held essential, and the temple under notice was erected to supply a local habitation for the wife of the presiding divinity of the Great Tower. The temple of Bhagavati is a double structure, including a temple proper and a distinct porch, joined to the sanctum by a lobby. Both were built at the same time, and most elaborately sculptured in the richest and most florid style of local art. The statuettes, bas-reliefs, and floral bands on it are in every respect equal to the best of their kind to be seen in Bhuvaneswara. The material being brick-red sandstone, and much warmer in tint than that of the stone used in the erection of the Great Tower, looks particularly rich. The temple, however, is so surrounded on every side by minor temples and dead walls that it cannot be seen to advantage, and in its present position is entirely lost. The presiding divinity of the	.....	In good order ...	iib	Yes ...	No detailed measurements exist, but are very desirable.	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				sanctuary is the goddess Durga, mounted on a lion. Entering the enclosure from the propylon on the east, the visitor first comes to a paved courtyard 65 feet long from east to west, and 50 feet broad from north to south. It is paved with stones, and is perfectly clear of incumbrances except the little mounds on the right hand side close by the gateway. Beyond, on the right and left, it is flanked by several other small temples of different dates, and of no importance. One of them with a flatroof has a parapet of a peculiar construction, the like of which occurs only on the top of the Nat Mandir. It is formed of a series of crest-tiles not unlike Saracenic battlements, and somewhat similar to the Norman-Tudor flowers. The temple is dedicated to Gopalini, or the goddess Durga, in the form of a female cowherd—the same who destroyed the demons Kirti and Vasa. To the west of it there is a flight of six stone steps, each 48 feet 7 inches long and 3 feet 6 inches broad, the total height of the steps being four feet. This court shows the original level of the ground to have been the same as that of the little temple noticed above; it is just three feet below the level of the road outside. Above the steps, to the base of the foremost building of the Great Tower, the distance is 22 feet. In front of the gateway, but a little to the left of the central entrance of the foremost building, there is a monolithic column 2 feet in diameter and 20 feet high, surmounted by a bull couchant. The plinth of this column is square; it has no base moulding of any kind, and its capital is perfectly plain being formed alternately of two cavettos and two tiles In style it bears no relation to the building around it, and is evidently of a comparatively modern date, erected long after the Great Tower and its enclosure.						

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							Class.	Remarks.		
26	Puri ...	Bhuvaneswar ...	Bhoga Mandapa.	The tower includes a suite of four buildings standing in file. The foremost of these is called bhoga mandapa, or the refectory; next, the nat mandir, or dancing hall; then the mohan, or the porch; and lastly the dewul, or the temple proper. Of these the last two were built at the same time, and in a style quite different from the first two, which were built long after, but at different times and on different plans. The foremost building was erected during the reign of Jagat, between the years 850 to 870 A.D. It was originally designed as an open pillared chantry, for the reading of the scriptures and the delivery of lectures and sermons by learned pandits. It stands on a ground-plot 60 feet square, of which two feet all round form a berm two feet broad and 3 feet high. The top of this berm is paved with stones, and the sides forming the plinth of the whole structure are elaborately sculptured in low relief The surface is divided into panels by intervening pilasters, and filled up with images of men, women, animals, temples, and bouquets; some of the representations being disgustingly obscene. Above the plinth there is a broad ornamental band set off with the figures of lines of pigeons, geese, ducks, horses, elephants, cattle, and camels, very well carved in good relief; but they have never been completely finished. In several places the outlines are punched, but are not worked out Some of the panels also are not completed The area of the building above the plinth is 56 feet square. Originally it was colonnaded all round, each side having five openings. The central opening on the east was intended for the main entrance. Three mean looking steps lead to this entrance and it is flanked by two piers. The width of the opening originally was eight feet eight inches, and was spanned by an arch with	.....	In good order ..	iib	Yes ...	Yes; but more details are needed.	... ..

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				five cusps crowned by two human figures. This arch, like several other parts of the building, was never finished, as the left half of it is decorated with a scroll work, while the right half is perfectly plain. The piers are elbowshaped. On either side of the entrance there were two openings formed by a line of three pillars spanned by a stone architrave. Thus the side comprised two piers and ten pillars, each 13 feet 5 inches high. This arrangement was repeated on the other three sides, and in the middle of the room there were four compound pillars, each formed of four richly-carved columns, for the support of the roof. The roof is pyramidal; it rises in a slope from the cornice, and at a height of about six feet is edged by four tiers of cornice. Then follows another slope edged with three tiers of cornice Then another slope, and over it a perpendicular neck with a cornice ornamented with lancet-headed projections surrounding a flat roof. From the centre of the last rises a short neck supporting the pinnacle. In this form the structure had a light, airy, elegant appearance; and altogether the place was well suited for the purpose for which it was designed. But the architect had miscalculated the strength of the architraves and the weight of the roof placed over them, and in a short time some of the architraves cracked and the pillars showed signs of being crushed. It became necessary therefore to close all the openings, except the central one, on each side with solid masonry walls, and to strengthen the central groups of columns by building them up so as to form solid square pillars. The width of the central openings had also to be reduced by side piers, and the arches had to be supported on iron lintels. The new walls have bas reliefs and carved stones stuck into them, but without any taste, order, or plan; and they serve only to disfigure what was originally a handsome work of art. The original open pavilion was converted in this manner into a closed dark room; and being no					

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							Class	Remarks.		
				longer fit for a lecture room, it was appropriated for a refectory. Offerings of cooked food are now placed in it thrice a day, instead of in the sanctuary, in which the space available is too limited for the display of any large number of trays of rice and curry. This arrangement also obviates the necessity of profuse and frequent washings of the sanctuary, which the contact of dressed rice would otherwise have rendered imperative The objection not applying to offerings of flowers, fruits, and sweetmeats, these are carried to the sanctuary.						
27	Puri ..	Bhuvaneswar ...	Nat mandir ...	Immediately to the west of the refectory, and abutting on it, is the *nat mandir* or dancing hall, whence the divinity in the tower is entertained with music, singing, and dancing. It is of a somewhat later date than the last, having been erected by the queen of Salini Kesari, who reigned from A.D. 1099 to 1104 Its ground-plot is a square of 52 feet. It has a berm two feet broad and three feet high on its north side, and a corresponding one on the south side, but none on the east or the west. The front of the berm is carved, like that of the berm of the Bhoga Mandapa, but the designs are different. Instead of panels filled with animal and human forms, it is covered with effigies of temples. each having a human figure seated in its middle, very like what is seen in Buddhist votive chaityas and the broad band on the top is replaced by a series of plain mouldings. The walls from the berm to the cornice of the building are 20 feet high, and pierced by three doorways, except on the east side, where there is only one door leading to the Bhoga Mandapa. The central doorway is 14 feet high and the side ones 10 feet. The outer face of the walls is set off with a series of polygonal pilasters. The doors are modern, and shabbily put together. The central door on the west side is, however, an old one made of sandal-wood panels,	.... ..	In good order ...	*iib*	Not needed ..	Yes; but detailed measurements are very much needed.	.... ..

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				delicately carved and strengthened, and decorated with brass bosses. The cornice of the building is flat and three feet deep. The roof is sloping and formed of four tiers (each edged with a series of lancet-headed acrotarias), and terminates at the top in a small square flat surrounded by Saracenic battlements. The roof is supported in the middle by four square pillars and several iron beams. In the interior face the room has no ornaments of any kind except a rich framing of chlorite round the central doorway on the west side. The design of this beautiful piece of work is the counterpart of that of the Kanarak gateway. On the left jamb of this door there are two inscriptions—one in Uriya and the other in Sanskrit; but neither of these affords any information regarding the age of the building In the eastern wall there are two niches, one of which contains an image of the androgynous Hariparvati.						
28	Puri ...	Bhuvaneswar ...	Mohan ..	The next building of the group is the Mohan or porch. It is of the same age and style as the tower itself, and was planned and built at the same time. According to the temple records of Puri, the foundation of this building was laid in the reign of Yayati Kesari, who wrested Orissa from the hands of the so-called Yavanas and re-established Hinduism on the ruins of Buddhism. The prince reigned from 474 to 526 A.D.; but the foundation having been laid at about the close of his reign, he did not live long enough to finish the temple. His successor, Surya Kesari, during his long reign seems to have done nothing for the temple, but Ananta, who followed him, proceeded with the work, and it was completed in the reign of Lalitendra Kesari *alias* Alabu Kesari From corner to corner the porch measures 65 feet by 45 feet, but the sides are broken by three-fold projections. Unlike the two	.. ...	In good order ..	*ib*	Removal of accretions and alterations desirable.	Yes; but details of elevation and section to scale needed.	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				preceding ones, it has been built to appear as if it rose from the ground without the intervention of any separate plinth or surrounding berm. The lowest part of the walls is shaped like a plain tile. a foot thick, and on it are ranged a series of pitchers in high relief, forming the stylobate. From each of these pitchers rises a highly ornamented pilaster so as to divide the surface into niches, which are filled with alto-relievo figures of men, women, and lions. The decorations are of the most sumptuous character, and the ornaments have been put in with lavish profusion. The doorway in the centre was originally closed by six mullion bars, each bearing the figure of a danseuse. On the north side these mullions are still in situ, but on the south three of the bars were some time ago removed to form a doorway for the convenience of the priests, who found the passage through the nat mandir circuitous Three of the bars are still in position. The spaces between the bars had been originally left open for the admission of light; but the light admitted by the doorway being more than enough, the openings were subsequently closed, and within the north side a thin partition was built, so as to convert the space between the bars and the partition wall (an area equal to the thickness of the wall of the building) into a small chamber. The cornice is flat, and projects four feet. The roof is pyramidal, like that of the Bhoga Mandapa, and formed of receding ledges. It is divided into two tiers by a narrow perpendicular neck. The lower tier has nine ledges, and the upper one six. The edges of these ledges are elaborately carved and crowned at short intervals by lancet-headed finials The subjects on the edges include processions of horses, elephants, camels, cattle, and troops of infantry and cavalry. The central projection of						

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				each tier has a pediment flanked by model temples, and crowned with the statue of a lion seated on its hind quarters. The roof above the upper tier is flat, and from the centre of it rises a cylindrical neck supporting the pinnacle. This is a repetition of what occurs on the Bhoga Mandapa, except in the sloping ribbed form under the Amlasila. On the Bhoga Mandapa this form is single, whereas on the Mohan it is doubled. Though the walls are thick enough to support any amount of weight that might be put on them, the corbelling of the roof is too rapid, or not sufficiently gradual to throw the whole weight of the roof on the walls. A great deal of its middle portion consequently needed additional support, and this has been provided by four massive square pillars, dividing the area of the room into a nave and two side aisles. The pillars are 30 feet high, perfectly plain, and the space between the front wall on the east and the two foremost pillars, has been partitioned by flying walls, leaving a passage from the door to the nave, and forming two side rooms. Close by the southern entrance on the left hand side there is a square chamber with a pyramidal roof. From the outlines of ornaments punched on this roof it would appear that the original design included an elaborate piece of workmanship, which has never been finished. The room contains several small brazen images, which are carried about on ceremonial occasions as substitutes for the presiding divinity of the Great Tower In front of the last, and on the right hand side of the entrance to the porch, a pillared chantry was commenced, but after the columns had been built to the height of four feet the work was abandoned. Its area is now covered over with a thatch On the north side, right in front of the mullioned window, and close by it, there is one large and several small temples.					

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							Class	Remarks		
29	Puri ...	Bhuvaneswar ...	The Great Tower	Abutting on the Mohan on the west side stands the Great Tower. Its ground plan is of the same dimensions as that of the porch, except as regards the central projections, which on the north and the south sides are broader, and on the west narrower, than those of the porch. The plinth is modelled into a series of pitchers, and thereupon rises a series of pilasters so arranged as to divide the surface of the body into a number of niches of the same character as on the porch. Each projection has a central large niche, with small ones above and on each side. These niches give the appearance of a three-storied building to the façade. The recesses also have niches, but they are not so elaborate, nor are they flanked with side pilasters. The lowest niche on the central projection of each side is the largest and grandest. The niche is deep, and forms the resting-place for a large statue slightly taller than life-size On the north side the statue is that of Bhagavati, the spouse of the presiding divinity of the tower; on the west, that of Kartika, his eldest son; and on the south, that of Ganesa, his second-born For the protection of these figures from the weather an open pavilion has been built in front of each; but these structures are of a much later date, and not at all in keeping with the style of the tower. They are ugly in shape, totally devoid of ornament, and serve only to intercept the view of the majestic edifice in front of which they stand. The niches on the side projections, though not quite so elaborate as the central one, are by no means wanting in ornament. They are, however, not so deep as the central one, and the images carved on them are in bas-relief. The niches on the corner projections are smaller and less sumptuous than the last; they serve as receptacles for the eight guardian divinities of the quarters, commonly called Dikpalas. These are Indra for the east; Agni for the south-east; Yama	.....	In good order ...	*ib*	Removal of accretions desirable.	Yes; but further details drawn to scale necessary.	

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				for the south; Nririti for the south-west; Varuna for the west; Marut for the north-west; Kuvera for the north; and Isa for the north-east. In the Puranas two others are named—Brahma for the upper regions and Ananta for the lower; but these could not be provided for on the sides of the temple without offending the rules of the Shástra. The recesses between the projections have also their niches, but these are of a modest character and of simple form. The figures designed for these are rampant lions, and statues, 5 feet high, of men and women in different positions. Some of the figures are single, and intended to represent dancing-girls; others are in couples standing in various attitudes. Some of the last are so grossly obscene that it is impossible to describe them. The number of these, however, is not large. A few have been mutilated and others removed, leaving the niches empty. They also occur on the horizontal bands which separate the three tiers of niches. Domestic scenes in bas-relief are introduced below the pediments over the niches, and also on small panels on the piers. They are generally of small size, not more than a foot in height, and are now much disfigured The statues were prepared in the ateliers of the artists, and then put in their respective positions; but the bas-reliefs and panels were all carved *in situ*. The body of the tower is about 55 feet high, and, omitting the side projections, forms a square on the ground-plan. Over this rises the spire, but without the interposition of a cornice or other feature to mark the transition from the body to the spire. The horizontal mouldings, which run over the topmost tier of niches are, however, so discontinued as to indicate where the former ends and the latter begins. The projections of the body, though gradually reduced in depth and breadth, are carried along the whole height, and are crossed by horizontal bands as on the upper						

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				part of the body, but they have no niches. The central band has at its base a large pediment of a coat-of-arms pattern, and its sides are flanked by a string of model temples in bas-relief which rise to the base of the crown. Just above the pediment there is a statue of a lion rampant projecting from the wall, and at the top a small window like opening, which was probably intended to throw light into the interior and promote its ventilation. The top of the spire is flat, and from the centre of it rises a cylindrical neck supporting a ribbed dome, over which is placed the pinnacle or kalasa. As additional supports to the dome there are under it 12 statues of lions seated on their haunches. The pinnacle is shaped like a Grecian urn. Over the last there is a massive iron trident with one straight and two curved prongs, and not, as is ordinarily the case, having three straight prongs. It has now only two prongs, one of the side ones having been struck by lightning. To the trident is attached a large flagstaff; and the flag on it, a triangular piece of yellow calico, is renewed whenever a pious pilgrim can be induced to defray the cost of a new one.					
				* The height of the temple, from the paved courtyard to the top of the kalasa, is 160 feet; but as the floor of the temple is two feet lower than the courtyard, and it is to be presumed that when the temple was built the courtyard was lower than the floor, the total height originally must have been about 165 feet. It is not unlikely that formerly there was a chain or rope descending from the base of the kalasa to the ground, whereby people could ascend to the top when required, to renew the flag or for casual repairs; but there is nothing of the kind now.					* On this point further information is necessary, as no correct section drawn to scale exists, nor are we informed how the height was ascertained.
				The eastern façade abuts on the porch. There is no ornament or decoration on that side except in the walls which face the recesses between the two buildings, and there the						

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				carvings are counterparts of what are seen on the other sides. The doorway between the two buildings is plain, having no framing nor moulding around it. The sanctum, like the body of the temple, is a square having a canopy on the top, and over it a roof dividing the interior of the tower into two stories.						
30	Puri ...	Bhuvaneswar ...	Minor temples	These, though of less importance than the great temple, are nevertheless of great interest, and very well worthy of preservation.	.....	.....	*iib*	.....	No ...	.....
31	Do. ...	Kanarak ...	The Black Pagoda of Kanarak.	The Black Pagoda, or the temple of the Sun, known as the Kanárak temple, was built by one Narsingh Deo in A.D. 1277. It is situated about 19 miles north-west of Puri, and about 2½ miles from the sea coast The size of the temple inside is 60 feet square, with walls about eight feet in thickness, having four doorways, which are made of immense slabs of indurated chlorite, very minutely carved with figures and other devices. Over the doorway of the west side, there was one solid piece of this stone, which has now fallen down without having received any injury. On it are carved the nine figures of the Navagraha, each one foot six inches broad by two feet in height. These figures have four hands and arms from the elbow, and hold something in each hand. They sit cross-legged, tailor-fashion, and have on their heads steeple crowned hats. The mass of stone on which they are carved measures 19 by 4½ by 3½ feet, or 299·25 cubic feet, and weighs about 24 tons. The whole of the exterior of the pagoda is very elaborately carved, some of the figures being life size. These are placed in niches between carved pilasters, most of them being human figures of the most obscene character. The temple is built of coarse sandstone. The stones have been fastened together with iron dowels, and mortar has been little used. The stones lie very close together and are generally massive. The interior had a double roof, but the inner	.....	Decaying fast ...	*ia*	Yes ...	Yes; but very meagre.	.....

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				has fallen in. One of the most interesting features about it is the use of large solid iron beams; those which supported the inner roof are from 11 to 15 inches square, and not less than 60 feet long. They appear to have been constructed of wrought-iron, first in pieces of about three inches square in section. Several of them were then put together and welded, the marks of the hammer being distinctly visible. Some of the beams of a smaller section are still in the building, supporting the stones over the doorways. Arches have not been used, but over the doorways there are relieving openings, corbelled so as to relieve the beams from the weight of the masonry. The interior of the building is also corbelled to a point and not domed. The present temple, according to the tradition of the inhabitants, was intended as an entrance to the Great Temple that was partly constructed and allowed to go to ruin. The huge piles of cut-stone, together with the number of colossal figures of griffins, elephants, and horses about, show that the construction of a very large temple was intended.					
32	Puri ...	Puri ...	Athára Nala bridge.	The Athára Nala bridge, on the Puri road, at the entrance to the town of Puri, is also of some antiquity. It is supposed to have been built by one Kabir Narsingh Deo in A. D. 1300. It consists of 11 openings—16 of eight-feet span, two of 19, and one of 14. It is built of laterite and sand stone, the openings being closed over by corbelling; its entire length is 320 feet.	.....	In good order ..	*iib*	Yes ..	No ..	.....
33	Do. ...	Udayagiri and Khandagiri.	Caves ..	These are the most ancient and important caves in Bengal, containing as they do the Aira Raja inscription, and also numerous others dating from Asoka to the late mediæval period of the Hindu revival.	.....	Neglected ..	*ia*	Yes ...	Yes ..	.....
34	Do. ...	Dhauli ...	Sculpture and inscription.	This is one of the Asoka edicts containing an additional tablet, and therefore even more important than the usual pillar edicts.	.....	Neglected and decaying.	*ia*	Yes ...	Yes ...	A most important record of antiquity.

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35	Puri ...	Dhauli ..	Temple ...	An old and fine temple on the hill opposite the Asoka rock edict, well worthy of preservation. It is of stone, and appears to have been Jain: it is a good specimen of architecture.	It is quite abandoned.	Decaying ...	*iia*	Yes ...	Yes ...	.....
36	Do. ...	Sunakhalla ...	Temples ...	These are said to be of some interest.	.....	Neglected ..	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	.....
37	Do. ...	Chilka lake ...	Temple ...	This is on an island and said to be of interest.	.....	Ditto ...	*iib*	Yes ...	No ..	.....
38	Do. ...	Khurda ...	Caves ...	Some are inscribed, but of no great interest.	.....	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No ...	.. ...
39	Do. ..	Dhauli ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ..	... ..	Ditto ...	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
40	Do. ...	Manglajuri ...	Temples ..	Are of no interest; modern, though built of old materials	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
41	Do. ...	Satyabadi ...	Temple ...	One of the oldest and a fine temple ...	.....	Kept in fair order	*ib*	Yes ...	Yes, but not enough.	Exploration desirable.
42	Do. ...	Chandeswar ...	Ditto ...	One of the oldest and finest in the district ...	...	.....	*ib*	Yes ...	Ditto ...	
				GARHJAT ESTATE.						
43	Garhjat Mehal.	Bod ...	Temples ...	These are small but exquisitely finished, and date to a very ancient period.	Some are in use.	Sadly neglected	*ib*	Yes .	Yes	Mr. Beglar brings to notice the claims of these little known but exquisite gems to permanent repair and preservation, if needful with Government aid to supplement the Pujaris' and Rajas' contributions.
44	Ditto ...	Kontilla ...	Ditto ...	Though modern they are very picturesquely situated and deserve to be kept up, but *not* at Government cost.	.....	.....	*iib*	No ...	Yes ...	.. ...
45	Ditto ...	Degaon in Sokinda.	Ditto ...	.....	These are in use.	.....	*iib*	No ...	No ...	.. ...
46	Ditto ...	Bhanpur ...	Litto ...	These are fine buildings	Do. ...	Looked after.	*iib*	Yes ..	Yes ..	.....
47	Ditto ...	Degaon in Dhenkanal.	Ditto ...	.....	Do. ...		*iib*	Yes . .	No ..	... ..

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1	Champaran	... ..	Buddhist mounds and edict pillars.	.....	.....	.. ..	iii	Probably yes...	No ...	... ..
2	Ditto ...	Simraun on the Nipal frontier.	.....	Simraun is partly situated in British territory, the frontier line passing through the walls. The river Jamuni flows to the west, while the Nipali villages of Kachorwá and Bhawánpur bound it on the east and north. The ruins are in the form of a square, surrounded by an outer and an inner wall. The former, which is made of unburnt bricks, is 14 miles in circumference, the latter only 10. On the east side six or seven ditches can still be traced between the walls, while towards the west three or four are apparent. Inside there are the remains of large buildings. The tank, called Isrá, measures 333 yards along one side and 210 along the other Its sides are composed of the finest burnt bricks, each a cubit square and one *maund* in weight. The remains of palaces and temples disclose some finely-carved basements, with a superstructure of beautiful bricks. Some of the stones, which are 5 feet long, 1½ broad, and 1½ deep must have been brought from a distance of twenty-five miles. Twenty idols have been extricated; many, however, are much mutilated The citadel or kotwali chautosa is situated on the north, and the palace or ranibas in the centre; but both only exist as tumuli, from 20 to 25 feet high, covered with trees and jungle. Tradition says that Simraun was founded by Nanyupa Deva, A D. 1097. Six of his dynasty reigned with much splendour, but the last of the line, Hari Sinha Deo, was driven out in 1322 or 1323 by the Muhammadans.	.....	In ruins ...	iia	Yes ...	No .	... ..
3	Champaran	Kesariya ..	Ruins of mounds with stupa.	Two miles south of Kesariya thana on the road to Sattar ghât, there stands a lofty brick mound, capped by a solid brick tower of	.....	In ruins ...	iia	Yes ..	No ...	.....

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				considerable size. It is a ruined mass of solid brickwork, 62 feet in height and 1,400 feet in circumference at the base of the ruins; on the top there is a solid brick stupa, the whole surface of which is ruined excepting at the base, which is still perfect in many places. In the most perfect part there are 15 courses of surface brickwork still in good order, and in two other places there are 10 and 11 courses perfect. From these three points General Cunningham made out the base of the stupa to be 68 feet 5 inches in diameter. He also estimated the height at 38 feet 7½ inches for the cylindrical portion, and at 12 feet 10½ inches for the dome, or altogether 51½ feet. From the ruined state of the lower mound, compared with the perfect state of the base of the upper stupa, General Cunningham infers that the present stupa dates between A.D. 200 and 700, and that it was built upon the ruined mass of a much older and much larger stupa. The practice of erecting stupas on ancient foundations was not uncommon. This ancient monument is known to the people as Raja Ben ka Deora. The similar but smaller stupa at Kasiya is also called a Deora. In both cases the name belongs to the upper stupa, and not to the whole mass, as all mounds, whether of earth or brick, in this part of the country are named Bhisa. Of Raja Ben the people have no traditions, except that he was one of the five supreme emperors of India. The piece of water immediately to the south of the stupa is also named after him, Raja Ben-ka Digha, or Raja Ben's Tank. Less than a mile north north-east of this stupa there is a low mound with the walls of a small temple 10 feet square. The head and shoulders of a colossal figure of Buddha, with the usual crisp, curly locks, are also visible. General Cunningham supposes this to have been the site of a monastery, as the remains of cells are still visible.					

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4	Champaran	Lauriya Araraj...	Pillar ...	Araraj is a village situated about 20 miles to the north-west of Kesariya. About a mile to the south-west there is a lofty stone column, called Laur, which bears in well-cut and well-preserved letters several of the edicts of King Asoka. The edicts, which are most neatly engraved, are divided into two distinct portions, that to the north containing 18 lines and that to the south 23 lines. The pillar consists of a single block of polished sandstone, 36½ feet high, with a diameter at the base of 41·8 inches and 37·6 at the top. There is no capital, and the whole has been disfigured by the names which visitors have cut upon it.	.....	In good order ...	*ia*	Yes ...	Yes ...	*Vide* also Archæological report, Vol. I.
5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ruins at Lauriya Navandgarh or Mathia, including the lion pillar.	About half a mile north-east of Lauriya, and 15 miles north west-west of Bettia, there are some very extensive remains, consisting of three rows of earthen barrows or huge conical mounds of earth, of which two run from north to south, and the third from east to west. General Cunningham, who visited them, considers them to be sepulchral mounds of early kings before Buddhism arose, and that their date is some time between 1500 and 600 B.C. A small punch-marked silver coin was found on the spot, the date of which is anterior to Alexander the Great; and also a seal of black earthenware, with an inscription in the Gupta character, and therefore to be referred to a date some time between the second and third centuries B.C. At the end of the name Atavija is the mystic cross, over it the symbol of Dharmma, and to the left a trident, which shows that these mounds were certainly occupied by the Buddhists in the second or third century before Christ. General Cunningham is unable to determine where the earth forming the barrows came from, as there are no excavations near at hand. A short distance from these barrows stands the lion pillar of Lauriya Navandgarh. This consists of a single block of polished sandstone,	.....	Pillar in good order.	*ia** iii†	Yes, the pillar deserves preservation, but the mounds only need exploration.	Yes ...	* Pillar. † Barrows. *Vide* also Archæological report, Vol. I.

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				32 feet 9¼ inches high, with a top diameter of 26·2 inches, and a base diameter of 35·5. The capital, which is 6 feet 10 inches in height, is bell-shaped, with a circular abacus, supporting the statue of a lion facing the north. The abacus is ornamented by a representation of a row of Brahmini geese pecking at their food. The lion is injured in the mouth, and the column bears the mark of a cannon-ball. The people near ascribe this injury to the Mussalmans; on the pillar is the following Muhammadan inscription :—Mahiudin-Muhammad Aurangzeb Bádsháh Alumgir Gházi, San 1071. The column is much thinner and lighter than the one at Araraj. The edicts of Asoka have been beautifully inscribed, and there are also some unimportant inscriptions in modern Nagri. The pillar is now worshipped as a phallus, and is commonly known as Bhim Sinh's lathi, or club.					
6	Champaran	Rampurwa ..	Asoka Lat ...	The Rampurwa pillar is similar to that of Lauriya Navandgarh in dimensions, that is to say, in diameter of the shaft at top, 26¼ inches. It is impossible to measure the diameter of the base, as it is buried in the ground much below the water level However, by the apparent form of the column, it is believed that the base would also correspond in diameter with that of the monument at Lauriya, and it is believed that in height also the Rampurwa pillar would not vary much, if at all, from the pillar with which it is compared. Both the shaft and capital of the Rämpürwa monument are composed of very highly polished sandstone. The present position of the pillar is nearly horizontal, and when General Cunningham first visited the site. the upper portion of the capital alone was visible. It is believed there had been some digging done around the pillar a few years back, but of this excavation there only remained a slight trace : the obliteration might possibly have been caused by the earth silting up in course of time, which is the more likely, as the water level was barely five feet six inches below the surface.	.....	Lying neglected	*ia*	Yes ...	Yes, but not complete.	*Vide* also Archæological report, Vol. XVI.

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							Class	Remarks.		
7	Darbhanga	Sitanath ...	Temple ...	On the Kumla river near the Nipal frontier .	.....	Unknown ...	ii*a*.	Probably yes ..	No.	
8	Do. ...	Raja Bull ...	Fort ...	Known as Rajah Bull's Garh, and said to be very ancient. It has never been examined.	.....	Ditto ...	ii*a*.	Ditto ...	No.	
	Gayá ...	Gayá city ...	Ruins ..	This old town is picturesquely situated on a rocky ridge running along the bank of the Phalgu. There are now no ancient buildings existing, but most of the present temples have been erected on former sites and with old materials. It has been a place of considerable importance for many centuries, but during this time there have been at least two changes of religion, and very few of the older structures are now intact, for, as the buildings of the deserted faith were at hand and readly available, they were used in the construction of buildings belonging to the prevalent religion. On rare occasions only was a new temple built of fresh materials. With the exception of the temple of Vishnu Pád, all the other temples are either converted Buddhist or built with the materials obtained from Buddhist buildings.						
9	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Temple of Vishnu Pad	This is the largest and most important temple in Gayá. It fronts the east, and the façade is very striking. It is an ugly octagonal building about 100 feet high, with many very clumsy mouldings. The threshold is guarded by high folding doors plated with silver. In the centre is an octagonal basin plated with silver, which surrounds the impress in stone of the god's foot, about 16 inches in length. The pilgrims surround the basin and throw in their offerings of rice and water. To the south of the temple, and almost touching it, there is a handsome pillared hall or porch, where the bare rock shows itself; in fact, the pillars are let into the solid rock for a foundation.	Gayawals.	Fair ..	i*b*	Yes ..	No ...	Remains of antiquity which are of interest are to be found in most of the temples kept up by the Gayawals. The temples themselves are for the most part modern, or at least modern restorations on ancient foundations. Some of the most interesting

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										and valuable inscriptions are let into the walls and floors of the temples, as also some sculpture, some few of the latter probably dating to 250 B.C. It is only necessary that wilful and wanton injury be not inflicted on the inscriptions and sculptures. NOTE.—The above remark also applies to objects Nos. 10 to 20.
				NOTE.—Some of the sculptures are of great interest, but Mr. Beglar strongly *deprecates* the expenditure of a single rupee from public funds on the repair and conservation of these temples. The Gayawals are amply rich enough to be able to easily afford to keep these temples not only in repair, but also clean, a thing never done. Pressure can, and might, if deemed advisable, be brought to bear on them to compel them to observe in their temples the most needed sanitary rules, instead of being allowed to spread disease and death all over India; and this can only be done by insisting on professional engineering advice being taken and carried out as to drainage, sanitation, the perflation of wind, and the needful cubic feet of air space for the maximum numbers of pilgrims who gather at any period. Mr. Beglar most earnestly desires to bring this matter prominently to the notice of Government. [The above remark also applies to objects Nos. 10 to 20.]					

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							Class.	Remarks.		
10	Gayá ...	City Gayá ...	Temple of Gadadhar or Mace-bearer.	This must have been a fine stone temple, but has been modified and renewed at a comparatively late date, and a number of Buddhist figures are collected in and around it. In front of the Vishnu Pad and Gadadhar temples is the holy place where the pilgrims bathe in the Phalgu. This forms a principal part in the ceremony of the pind, for which so many pilgrims annually visit Gayá from all parts of Hindustan and Nipal.	Gayawal	Fair ..	*ib.*	Yes ...	No.	
11	Do. ...	Ditto ..	Temple of Gayeswari Devi.	The figure in this temple is that of Durga slaying the buffalo or Mahishasur, but as the destruction of the Asur Gaya is universally attributed to Vishnu, this temple must originally have contained a statue of that god as Gayeswara Deva, or the "Lord of Gayá," an asur or demon. Several interesting sculptures and one long and well-preserved inscription are also to be seen at the Krishna Dwarka temple.	Ditto	Do. ..	*ib*	Yes ..	No.	
12	Do. ...	Gayá ...	Temple at Brahmajoni Hill.	To the south of the town the range of encircling hills ends in a conical hill called Brahmajoni, which is considered of great sanctity. The temple situated on the ummit is dedicated to the Sakti, or female energy of Brahma, hence the name. The figure is placed on an old pedestal, which is said to have been inscribed with a verse stating the date of erection in V. S. 1690, or A D. 1633. It is approached by a flight of stone steps leading up from below, which was erected about 32 years ago The hill itself is 450 feet high, and is a prominent object. It is one of the principal places which must be visited by the pilgrims who come to perform the ceremony of pind.	Ditto	Do. ..	*ib.*	Yes ...	No.	
13	Do. ...	Do. ...	The Achaybar temple.	This is situated near the foot of the Brahmajoni hill, and close to the Rukmini	Ditto	Do. ...	*ib.*	Yes ...	No.	

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				tank. The temple is very old, and must have been a monastery chapel, as the present buildings, although mostly rebuilt and altered, seem to have been originally a Buddhist monastery. The final ceremony of pind is performed at this temple.						
14	Gayá ...	Gayá ...	Temple of Mangala Devi.	Higher up the same hill, which runs down to the Rukmini tank, there is an old temple, much in the same style as the temple at Buddha Gayá, called Mangala Devi, but of later date, and on the same hill, lower down on the eastern side, is another of the same style facing the Saraswati tank.	Gayawal	Fair ...	*ib.*	Yes ...	No	
15	Do. ...	Do. ...	The Surajkund and temple.	This is another of the principal places of pilgrimage, and is only a short distance from the Vishnu Pad. The temple is one of the oldest in Gayá, and evidently belongs to Buddhist times. Inside there is a valuable inscription dated in the era of Buddha's death, or Nirván, which is of great value in fixing the date of that event. The vestibule is formed of two double rows of pillars, all 10 feet in height, and all leaning more or less to the north. There are five pillars in each row. A great number of mutilated statues are let into the walls on either side.	Ditto	Do. ...	*ib.*	Yes ...	No.	
16	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kund Petta Maheswar.	Another place which must be visited by pilgrims is this tank. The present buildings are quite modern; but a great number of Buddhist statues are collected in and around them.	Ditto	Do .	*ib.*		No.	
	Do. ...	Buddha Gayá ...	.....	The four sacred places noticed in the annals of Buddhism are Kapilavastu, the birthplace of Buddha; Buddha Gayá, his hermitage; Benares, where he first promulgated his doctrine; and Kusi, the place of his nirvana, to the attainment of which he had devoted						

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				his long and arduous life. They were all places of great sanctity, and for 1,500 years were held in the estimation of his followers as the holiest places of pilgrimage on earth. With the expulsion of Buddhism from India, three of them have fallen into oblivion, and one has been appropriated to Hindu worship. Buddha Gayá is now a large thriving village on the west bank of the river Lilájan, about six miles from Gaya. There are several small mounds and a large one on the east side of the village. They mark the sites of ancient buildings which have long since crumbled to dust. The largest mound covers an area of 1,500 by 1,400 feet, and is divided into two unequal parts by a village road. The southern portion is about one-third the size of the northern one, but it is most important, as in its centre stands the most ancient monument in the village, the great temple, which will be noticed below.						
17	Gayá ..	Buddha Gayá .	The Great Temple of Buddha Gayá.	The most important object of antiquity is the great temple there, which is also remarkable as being the finest brick structure still standing in India. The bricks are of large size, the largest being 18″ × 18″ × 4″ nearly. These however are only found in the very lowest courses the rest vary from 18 × 12 × $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 12 × 8 × $2\frac{1}{4}$. The cement used was clay both for the walls and the arches. Cement of surki and lime, however, was not unknown at the time, for it has been used on roofs, copings, and other exposed places, and also for plastering the walls and for the formation of mouldings and ornamental figures. The temple was built in the first century A D, on the site of a still older one built by the Emperor Asoka 250 years before that date. It was surrounded by a stone railing set up by that monarch, and within this enclosure, it would seem, no	Mahant	In good order ...	ia.	Already repaired.	Yes.	

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							Class	Remarks		
				other building originally existed. A part of this railing was found *in situ* by Captain Mead in 1864, when he carried on, by order of Government, certain excavations round the temple. Thirty-two pillars of this railing were also traced in the verandah of the private residence of the mahant or abbot who owns the place.						
				The only part of the building which remains at* all entire is the great shrine. It is a slender quadrangular pyramid of great height. The spire is on three sides surrounded by a terrace about 25 or 30 feet high, the extreme dimensions of which are 78 feet by 98 feet. One end of this terrace, towards the east, formerly covered the porch, which has now fallen and brought down part of the terrace with it. A stair from each side of the porch led up to the terrace, on which there was a fine walk round the temple, leading to the second story of the shrine in front, and to a large area behind, on which is planted the celebrated pipal tree. The interior of the shrine consists of a chamber. At the far end is a throne of stone, on which is placed a mis-shapen daub of clay representing the Deity. Above this chamber are two others, one on the level of the old terrace, and the other still higher; but the falling of the porch has cut off all communication with these chambers.						*The description refers to the temple before repair. the triangular slit referred to having been caused by the falling in of the triangular piece above the doorway below.
				The doorway of this temple is placed on the east side, and measures $6\frac{1}{3}$ feet in breadth, forming, with the depth of the wall, a vestibule $6\frac{1}{3}$ feet by $13\frac{1}{3}$ feet. The door frame is formed of stone bars of a reddish grey colour, and over it there is a cross bar of grey-colored stone, forming a strong hypertherion. Then follows a blocking course of considerable thickness. The space over it was left open,						

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				the sides first rising upright, but at a greater distance from each other than the width of the doorway, and then approaching each other so as to form a triangular slit of large dimensions. The opening was produced by the gradual corbelling of the walls from the two sides, which gave to the sides the appearance of reversed flights of steps, each step being three bricks deep. The two sides met at the top in a point. This shows the outline of the true Indian horizontal arch to perfection. It is said that this space was left open for the purpose of allowing the light at dawn to fall on the presiding divinity of the temple.						The temple, necropolis, ghât, monasteries and stupas have been repaired and only need keeping up.
18	Gayá ...	Buddha Gayá ...	Monastery or math.	Next to the great temple, the largest building in the locality is a monastery or math. It is situated on the left bank of the Lilajan, in the midst of a garden extending over an area of about 20 acres, and surrounded by a high masonry wall. It is four-storied in some parts, but three-storied all round a small quadrangle. The ground floor round the quadrangle is faced by a one-storied verandah built on sculptured monolithic pillars on three sides and on wooden pillars on the fourth side. To the north of this there are three two-storied buildings of moderate size, and long ranges of out-offices and stables on the east front. On the south there is a commodious three-storied building called Baradwári, with a terrace in front of it. There are also four temples, one of which contains only a marble slab, originally designed for a chiffonier, but now bearing an inscription partly in Sanskrit and partly in Burmese; a second contains some Buddhist statues. Outside this monastery, towards the west, on a part of the large mound aforesaid, there is a two-storied building of good make and size. It belongs to the monastery, and around it are four Hindu temples, one of which is dedicated to Jagannátha, one	.. ...	The roofs are low, and the windows very small and few in number, but the building is very substantial and in excellent repair.	iii.	No ...	Yes.		

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				which was built by Gángá Bai, who died at the beginning of this century, is dedicated to Ráma, and the rest to Sívá. Towards the south-west corner of the outer wall of the monastery there is a cemetery, also attached to the monastery. The dead bodies of the monks, unlike those of other Hindus, are buried, and the cemetery contains the graves of about two hundred perrons. The body is buried in a sitting posture, and in the case of mere neophytes a small circular mound of solid brickwork, from three to four feet high, is all that is deemed necessary for a covering for the grave. For men of greater consequence a temple is held essential, and in it, immediately over the corpse, a lingam is invariably consecrated. For Mahants the temple is large and elaborately ornamented. It would seem that even for neophytes a lingam was held essential, but in the majority of cases its place was supplied by a miniature votive stupa picked up from the Buddhist ruins in the neighbourhood. Half-buried on the top of the mound, it passes very well for a lingam. On the way from Gayá to Buddha Gayá there are several monasteries of Hindu Sannyasis; everywhere the graves are alike.					
19	Gayá ...	Buddha Gayá ...	The stone seat of Buddha.	The Vajrásana, or the adamant seat on which* Buddha was seated during his protracted meditation under the Buddha tree, is a circular slab of blue-coloured stone, five feet in diameter carved on the upper face in an elaborate and ingenious design. It is now lying in the porch of an unfinished and unroofed temple dedicated to Vágiswari Devi, and would seem to be the identical stone described by Fa Hian, a Chinese pilgrim who visited the holy places at Buddha Gayá before A.D. 399 and 414.	.....	.....	*ii b.*	Yes ..	Yes ...	*The stone was supposed to be the Vajrasan, and is so referred to in works hitherto published. Recent research proves it not to be the Vajrasan.
20	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Temple of Tara Devi.	To the east of the Great Temple, and close to it, there is a smaller one dedicated to Tara Devi. In style it is a miniature representation	...	In good order ...	*ii b.*	Already repaired	Yes ...	Already repaired.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				of the Great Temple. It has been built with bricks of the same size and make as are found in the Great Temple, and cemented with clay. The portion now visible measures 36 feet 5 inches in height on a base of 15¾ feet by 15¼ feet. The chamber inside is 5 feet 8 inches by 5 feet 10 inches by 11 feet 2 inches, having a vaulted roof in the form of a pointed Gothic arch. It was probably plastered in the same way as the Great Temple. It was provided with a porch.						
21	Gayá ...	Buddha Gayá ..	Mounds ...	There are some mounds now existing outside the new boundary wall of the temple, and, if dug into, traces might be brought to light of the sites of some of the numerous stone temples and stone houses in the neighbourhood. Monolithic columns of 6 to 8 feet in height and of rich designs are largely met with, and bases for these, of equally elaborate designs, are also abundant. Fragments of mouldings, friezes, architraves, and other architectural stones are to be met with stuck in the mud walls of almost every hut, over an area of five miles around the sacred spot. These prove the former existence of a considerable number of stone temples or other buildings in the neighbourhood of the Great Temple. The stones used for these works of art are granite, grey sandstone, basalt, and the dark blue potstone for which Gayá is so famous. The works in granite are the oldest, and they are at the same time the roughest. The other stones came into use successively in the order named, and neatness and artistic excellence followed the same order. For boldness and freedom of execution, however, the carvings on the sandstone pillars of Asoka do not yield to the most finished work on the softest potstone. On the contrary, the latter is thoroughly conventional, whereas the former display a considerable amount of natural grace and freedom of action.	...	.....	ii*b*	.....	No. ...	They have been dug into as far as the Mahant would permit; but further exploration is desirable, as only recently the entire lower part of a monastery was exhumed by Mr. Beglar at the instance of General Cunningham and with the Mahant's consent.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
22	Gayá ...	Barabar hills in Jahanabad subdivision.	Temple and caves.	The highest peak of these hills is crowned by a temple of great antiquity, sacred to Sidheswara, which contains a linga, said to have been placed there by Bara Rajah, the Asur King of Dinajpur, whose bloody wars with Krishna still live in the traditions of the people.	.....	In good order ...	*iib*	Yes ...	No.	
				To the south, and near the foot of this hill, the path up which is freely adorned by images of all kinds, lies a small valley enclosed on two sides by the mountain, on the third by an artificial barrier of stone, and on the fourth by a long low ridge of granite. Here in the solid rock have been cut the remarkable caves, which have given the name of Sátghar to the glen Four out of these seven extraordinary caves average 32 feet by 14, and three out of the four, named the Karna Chopár cave, the Sudámá cave, and the Lomás Rishi cave, are chiselled to a wonderful polish. The fourth, the Viswa Mitra cave, is still unfinished. Inscriptions in the Pali character fix with certainty the date of the excavation of these caves. The oldest was dug in 252 B.C. and the latest in 214 B.C., so that they have been in existence for more than 2,000 years. Not far off is the sacred spring called the Patalgangá, and in another spur of the hill, known as Nagarjuni, are the three other caves which complete the Sátghar or 'seven caves.' The largest, Gopi cave, contains a small sunken tablet containing a short inscription in the ancient Pali character of Asoka's edicts. The other two caves are called Vapiya or well cave, and Vadathi cave These three caves were excavated by Dasaratha, the beloved of the Devas, on his accession to the throne, about 121 B.C.	.....	Ditto ...	*ia*	Yes ..	Yes.	
23	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Kawa Dol ...	The most westerly hill is an isolated peak called Kawa Dol. This hill is quite inaccessible, as it is formed entirely of huge masses of granite piled precipitously above one another, and crowned with a single lofty block that frowns grandly over the plains	. ...	Neglected ...	*iia*	Yes ..	Yes ...	There are the ruins of a large temple at the foot of the hill, and perhaps the largest statue of Buddha, in

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				below. It is said that this pinnacle was formerly topped by another block, which was so nicely balanced that it used to rock even when a crow alighted upon it. Hence it is called "Kawa Dol," or the "crow's swing." There are many, but no very interesting rock sculptures, and there is a fine temple at foot of which ruins exist and deserve preservation.						excellent order is yet seated in the ruins of the temple, wherein it was originally enshrined. The rocks round the foot of the hill are also in many places covered with sculpture. A few rupees would clear out the temple and pay for the renewal of the walls of the sanctum, which might be rebuilt to the height of a few feet with rough boulders and mud, and roofed to save the statue from the weather. Cost of clearing and conservation, Rs. 75.
24	Gayá ...	Barabar Hills in Jahanabad subdivision.	A cave of the group called Karna Chopár.	This is on the northern side of the above granite rock, and is 33 feet 6½ inches long by 14 feet wide. The sides of the cave are 6 feet 1½ inches high, and the vaulted roof has a rise of 4 feet 8 inches, making the total height 10 feet 9 inches. On the outside of the doorway there is an inscription in the ancient Pali, recording the excavation of the cave in the nineteenth year of the reign of Rajah Piyadasi, that is, of Asoka himself. The cave therefore dates as far back as 245 B.C. To the east of the doorway the rock has been cut away, and several rude sculptures have been executed on the scarped face, representing a linga and two rude Brahmanical figures.	Rock cut and inscribed caves.	Good ...	*ia*	Yes ...	Yes ...	Nothing need be done; but unexplored mounds also exist which, if Government desire, may be explored at a little cost. NOTE.—The above remark also applies to objects Nos. 25 to 29.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
25	Gayá ...	Barabar Hills ...	Sudáma cave	The Sudáma and Lomás Rishi caves are cut in the western face of the rock, the Sudáma to the north and the Lomás Rishi to the south. The Sudáma cave, which has a plain doorway, has an inscription in the ancient character of Asoka's pillars cut in the side of the doorway. It records the excavation of the cave in the twelfth year of the reign of Raja Piyadasi, that is, of Asoka himself; the cave therefore dates as far back as 252 B.C. It consists of two rooms, a circular one of 19 feet 11 inches in diameter, and an outer one 32 feet 9 inches in length by 19 feet 6 inches in breadth; the walls are 6 feet 9 inches in height from the vaulted roof, which has a rise of 5 feet 6 inches, making the total height of the chamber 12 feet 3 inches.	.....	Good ...	ii	Yes	Yes.	
26	Do. ...	Ditto ..	Lomás Rishi cave.	This is similar to the Sudáma cave both in size and arrangements, but the roof is unfinished, while the walls and roof of the Sudáma cave are highly polished. The doorways of both caves are of the Egyptian form, but the porch of the Lomás Rishi cave has been enlarged and ornamented, and represents the gable end of a thatched house with a frieze of elephants surrounding the doorway. It is executed in a most artistic manner; indeed the drawing of the elephants contrasts favourably with the popular modern representations of this animal. General Cunningham is of opinion that this porch was executed at a later period than the cave itself. There is an inscription in the porch over the doorway of the third or fourth century of the Christian era. It is curious to remark that in the representations found on the bosses of the pillars of the Buddhist railing at Buddha Gayá there is a similar representation of the gable end of a thatched house forming the doorway of a cave.	.. ...	Do. ...	ia	Yes ...	Yes.	
27	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Gopi's cave on the Nagarjuni group.	This is situated in the group of hills called Nagarjuni, near the Phalgu river, and is about half a mile to the east of the Barabar	Unknown.	Fair ...	ia	Yes ...	Yes ...	All that is necessary here is to prevent the

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				group. It is the largest cave cut in the southern face of the rocky ridge, and is approached from below by a flight of rude stone steps. The height of the cave doorway above the level of the plains is about 50 feet. The cave itself measures 46 feet 5 inches long by 19 feet 2 inches broad, both ends being semicircular, and in the inscription on the doorway in the ancient character of Asoka's edicts the cave is called the "Gopi's" cave, and is said to have been executed by Dasaratha on his accession to the throne. Dasaratha, according to the Vishnu Purána, was the grandson of Asoka; and as the son of Asoka, Sayasus, only reigned eight years, the accession of Dasaratha must have taken place in 214 B.C. The other two caves in the Nagarjuni group are situated in the northern side, and on the southern face of a rocky ridge, running parallel with the Nagarjuni Hill, one to the west and the other to the east.						appropriation of the caves by fakirs and jogis, who build rude walls and deny access to visitors; the caves are beautifully polished and inscribed. In the hills across the river are some caves and rock sculpture, and at their foot in the village the ruins of a fine temple. The sanctum is yet intact as well as the Mahamandapa. This is well worth clearing out. Cost of clearing out the temple Rs. 50.
28	Gayá ...	Barabar Hills ...	The cave called Vadithi-ka-Kubha	The western cave is nearly hidden in a recess, and has its entrance facing the east The cave itself is 16 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 3 inches, and there is a rude brick wall running across it, dividing it into two rooms, which has been done by some late occupant, said to have been a Mussulman fakir. There is an inscription in ancient Pali, in which the cave is called Vadithka-Kubha, the rest being letter for letter the same as the inscription in the Gopi cave: the date is therefore the same.	Unknown.	Fair ..	*ia*	Yes ..	Yes.	

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							Class.	Remarks.		
29	Gayá ...	Barabar Hills ...	The cave is called "Vapiyaka Kubha," or the well cave.	The eastern cave has a small porch 6 feet long by 5½ feet broad, and the doorway is Egyptian, like all the doors of these caves. The cave itself is 11¼ feet by 16¾ feet long; the roof is vaulted, 10½ feet in total height. There is an inscription on the porch in the ancient character of Asoka's edicts, in which the cave is called Vapiya-ka-Kubha, or the well cave. The inscription is word for word the same as that on the Gopi cave, so that the date is the same, 214 B.C. In front of the cave there is a large well 9 feet in diameter.	Unknown.	Fair ...	*ia*	Yes ...	Yes.	
30	Do. ...	Dharawat ...	Remains ..	Dharawat lies immediately to the north of the Barabar Hills, about 1½ miles distant. There are large and extensive mounds in and around the present large village, and a large tank, called Chandokhartal, which is some 2,000 feet long by 800 feet wide, evidently as old as the Buddhist monasteries which existed here. On the banks of the tank there is a little temple, near which there is a fine standing figure of the famous Bodhisatwa Avalokiteswara, the Padma Pani of the Thibetans, who is always represented with a lotus in his hand.	Do. ...	Mounds of ruins	*iia*	Yes ...	No ...	Few places in the Gayá district promise more than Dharawat, which has been identified with the Gunamati monastery mentioned by Hwen-thsang. Detached and destructive excavations for brick and for road metal have lately been made here, and these have yielded some very fine pieces of sculpture of a large size and in excellent order Coins also are said to have been found, and General Cunningham in a short visit succeeded in obtaining some interesting seals. Excavations and

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							Class.	Remarks.		
										the conveyance and safe custody of the sculpture are strongly recommended, but it is absolutely essential that the excavations be made under competent guidance if they are not to be barbarously destructive as those for road metal and bricks have been.
31	Gayá .	Ner ...	A pillared temple.	Ner is on the Patna and Gayá road, west from Dharawat, and about twenty miles from Gayá. There is a pillared temple close to the road very much in the same style as the temple at Punawa. It consists of three rows of monolithic pillars, ten in each row. Fronting the temple there is a further row of four pillars. The temple or shrine behind consists of brick and mud cement, but very little of it is now standing; the superstructure is entirely gone, and none of the temples of this form are sufficiently complete to allow of a conjecture as to their original form The roof of the portico and of the shrine is composed of large granite slabs; a linga occupies the shrine, and there is a mutilated figure of Ganesa lying outside Judging by the size of the mound and the part of the shrine remaining, the temple must have been a lofty one. The bricks are large and well made, although inferior in this respect to those used in the construction of the Buddha Gayá temple. It is probable that the temple dates to about 700 A D	Unknown.	In ruins ...	iia	Yes .	No ...	The sanctum still exists though the tower fell in long ago, and most of the pillars and portion of roof are standing The temple is used as a cattle-pen and for storing and drying cow-cakes by the poor of the village. It is proposed to clear it out and to prevent the plastering of its pillars, floor, and walls with cow-cakes and its use as a cattle-pen in future. Cost Rs. 30.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
32	Gaya ...	Pali, on the Patna road.	Remains ...	About seven miles nearer Gayá, on the Patna road, there is a large mound with a small modern temple. Near this was a large slab (now carried off to Gaya) with a representative of the same group of figures as at Konch Dapthu, &c.			iii	No ...	No ...	Exploration very desirable and promising.
33	Do. ...	Kispa ...	Remains at Ghenjan.	Kispa is about 6 miles from Ner towards the west. There are large mounds, and a very fine standing statue of Sakya Sinha as a teacher, with the Buddhist creed in an inscription round the head. Near the above there is a large four-armed figure sitting on the shoulders of another squating figure. This figure is quite unique ; and being the only specimen of the kind to be found in the district, it is not known to what it refers. There is also a curious sculptured block, but it is difficult to make out to what it belonged.	Unknown.	Scattered over the village, some of the sculptures in excellent order.	iia	Yes ...	No ...	The ruins consist mainly of sculptures and mounds. There is a profusion of excellent sculptures (Buddhist mostly) which deserve attention and preservation, more especially as the greater number is lying or standing in and about the village neglected and probably ownerless; a few tentative exploring trenches may also be dug with great advantage in judiciously chosen directions. It is one of the most promising places for exploration. Exploration Rs. 250; collection and carriage of sculptures Rs 100.
34	Do. ...	Ghenjan ...	Ditto ...	About a mile and a half from Kispa to the north-east there is a village called Ghenjan, on the top of a large mound. Here there is a very fine statue of Buddha, the ascetic,	Do. ...	Sculpture in fair order.	iia	Yes ...	No ...	There are extensive mounds in this village, which may yield

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				with representations of the birth, teaching, and death of Nirvana of Sakya Sinha in small figures surrounding it. This is one of the best executed sculptures in the district, and although much mutilated and broken, it is of considerable interest						most interesting results. The sculptures already above ground are in excellent order, and deserve to be cared for; they are Buddhist and of a large size. Trial trenches would, if judiciously lined out, disclose a great deal. It is proposed to expend a small sum for excavation and for removal of sculptures. Excavation Rs. 150; removal of sculpture Rs. 50.
85	Gayá ...	Deokund ...	Remains ...	This place is about 25 miles to the west of Gayá, and some distance inland from the Son. It must have been in early days a place of considerable importance. It has a Brahmanist temple, and a linga has been placed in the shrine. A fair is held here in the month of Phalgun, when great numbers of pilgrims assemble to bathe in the tank The original temple must have been a large one, judging by the mass of brick rubbish in which the shrine is sunk. The shrine is now surmounted by a rude dome, but the lower part is still intact.	Resident Brahmans.	In ruins, but prevented from utter collapse by occasional barbarous repair.	ii	Yes ...	No ...	This place was once the residence of the well-known Viswamitra Rishi, the contemporary of Rama, and who is mentioned in the Vedas His hermitage, which dated to 1,400 B.C., or thereabouts, has long since disappeared, but the sanctity of the place down to the present day is attested by one temple still standing at the village of

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
										Deokund, where an annual fair is held, and by several mounds, ruins of other temples. The existing temple probably dates to the seventh century, and is worthy of such conservation as can be done for a small sum; photographs and drawings to permanently record the interesting features are needed. Rs. 500 would not be too much to expend in conservation and exploration. Rs. 75 might be added for drawings and photographs The site, it is seen, is one of the most ancient identifiable in the Patna Circle.
36	Gayá ...	Daudnager ...	Remains ...	Daudnager is a considerable town on the banks of the Son, 40 miles to the west of Gayá. The town, which is comparatively modern, was founded by Daud Khan, a Pathan soldier, who signalized himself by his bravery, and who subsequently, as a reward for the conquest of Palamau, received *jaghirs* in this neighbourhood. He erected a fortified *sarai* for the protection of travellers, who were	The *sarai* is now used as a dwelling-place by the descendants of Daud Khan.	Fair ..	iii	No ...	No, but desirable	

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class	Remarks.		
				subject to robbery on the road along the banks of the Son going to Patna. Daud Khan died about 200 years ago.						
37	Gayá ...	Shamshernagar ..	Remains ...	About eight miles lower down the Son from Daudnagar, there is a considerable village, called Shamshernagar, founded by and named after Shamsher Khan, a nephew of Daud Khan. A pleasing structure was built here by him as his tomb.	In the possession of the descendants of Shumsher Khan.	Rapidly falling to pieces.	iib	Yes ...	No, but desirable.	
38	Do. ...	Konch ..	Ditto ...	On the road between Daudnagar and Gayá, about 16 miles from the latter, is the village of Konch. It consists of two parts, the bazar on the road side, and the village proper about 100 yards to the north. Between the two villages there are extensive mounds of brick rubbish, and a great many figures and statues are scattered about. The principal one is life-sized and beautifully carved, but the head is wanting. It probably represents Surya. Higher up on the mound there are two purely Buddhist figures with the creed in inscriptions round the head, and two others, probably Surya, of a later type. Passing through the village proper one comes to the large temple mentioned by Buchanan, a drawing of which is given in the 1st volume of "Martin's India." This building somewhat resembles in style that of the great temple at Buddha Gayá, and the construction is much the same; the materials are the same, beautifully moulded bricks set in mud cement. The lower chamber is 10 feet square, and has an arched roof, as in the Buddha Gayá temple In the upper chamber the walls are gradually contracted so that the four sides meet at the top. The opening into the upper chamber is also on the *lehra* principle. In the construction of this building the Hindus showed that they understood both kinds of arch, and used them as suited their requirements. The west side of the temple has been much damaged by the heavy rains, and large masses keep falling year by year. Unless	Unknown.	Partly dilapidated	iia	.....	Yes ...	The place has been visited by both General Cunningham and Mr. Beglar, and photographs were taken by the latter and Mr. Peppe, but these photographs are not sufficient to illustrate the architecture in detail; they give merely a general view. As the building is undoubtedly of ancient date, detail sections and photographs are needed; and as it isn t too far gone for preservation, it is proposed that it be conserved. There is little to excavate. Cost of conservation Rs. 3,000. Photographs and drawings Rs. 100.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				something is done, this fine temple will soon be a mass of rubbish. A porch had been added to the original building, or, more likely, the original porch had become ruinous and had subsequently been repaired. It is 9 feet by 22. In front of it a small courtyard has been added, also 9 feet by 22; a flight of steps led up from the level of the ground. In this courtyard and porch a great many figures have been inserted or ranged along the walls, many of which are figured in "Martin's India." To the north of the temple there are two cenotaphs over the remains of former mahants, but there is no monastic community settled here now, and the temple itself is not considered orthodox. Notwithstanding that there is a linga now occupying the shrine, the building itself is said to be the work of Kol Rajas.					
39	Gayá ...	Pali, on the road from Gaya to Daudnagar.	Remains ...	Four miles east of Konch, on the same road, there is a village called Pali, where there must have been some large temples, only a few pillars of which are now standing. It must have been of the same style as those at Ner and Punawa. The sculptured doorway, part* of which is lying under a tree close by, closely resembles that at Punawa.	Unknown.	In ruins, but sculpture in fair order.	iii	.....	No ...	* Removed to Gayá. This place contains the ruins of numerous temples scattered between it and Utrain, the associated village; nothing can be done to preserve the ruins of the temples, but some of the sculpture is in excellent order and well worthy of preservation To extricate them, and to search for others in the mounds of such temples as are likely to contain them, Rs. 150 is not considered too much.
40	Do. ...	Sihari ...	A stone temple	About eight miles west of Konch, near the village of Sihari, there is a small stone temple on the roadside. It is constructed entirely of Chunar stone, and was completed at Chunar and sent down fit for erection.	... ..	.....	iii	No ..	No .	

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class	Remarks.		
41	Gayá ...	Umga .	Remains ...	Umga is situated within a few miles of the dâk bungalow of Madanpur, on the Grand Trunk Road, and 14 miles west of Shahaighati There is a temple here on a rocky spur of one of the highest hills overlooking the Grand Trunk Road, built entirely of square granite blocks without cement. The height of the temple from the rock to the crest is about 60 feet, the extreme length from east to west is 68 feet. and the breadth 53 feet To the north and south there are balconies which give the temple a distinctive character, and mark a transition from the open pillared portico which had previously been the rule, as at Punawa, Ner, and Pali. The large porch in front was entirely enclosed, and was lighted by these side balconies. The interior has a very imposing appearance. and the monolithic pillars with bracket capitals mark a decided advance from the plain columns with cross brackets. Inside there is a large slab of black chlorite with a long inscription recording the building of the temple by Bhairab Indra in Samvat 1496, *i.e.* A D. 1439, on Thursday, the light half of the moon Vaisakh, and was dedicated to Jagannath, Balbhadra, and Subhadra. The shrine is, however, occupied by a linga. To the south of the temple there is a fine large tank with a flight of stone steps on the east side nearest the fort, part of which is still standing north and south of the tank. Several mounds indicate the position of the town. Higher up the same hill on which the temple is built, and on the summit of a higher ridge, there is a curious little altar with a huge boulder alongside it. Under the boulder sacrifices of kids and other animals are still made. Every available ledge and spur on this hill seems to have been occupied by similar structures, and there are also a great number of figures and lingas both on this and the adjoining hills Still higher up, and also facing the east, are the ruins of another temple, nearly as large as the one lower down, and in the same style,	Probably the Maharaja of Deo.	Fair	ib	Yes ..	Yes, but not enough.	Little is needed in the temples beyond detailed drawings of the architectural features, and plans and photographs in detail of the ornamention; these would be very interesting, as few temples are now standing intact in the Patna Circle, and none that Mr Beglar can call to mind of the transition period to which these belong. Cost of drawings and photographs Rs 100 NOTE.—The above remark applies also to objects Nos 42 and 43.

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
				but nearly the whole of the superstructure has fallen down. On the path between the two temples there are several inscriptions cut on the face of the rock, but from the texture of the granite they are nearly illegible. On the hill opposite the dâk bungalow there is a small temple and tank, which are of a much earlier date, the bricks and style resembling those at Buddha Gayá In this case also the chamber has an arched roof						
42	Gayá ...	Deo ..	Remains ...	Deo is twelve miles to the west of Umga, and there is a very fine temple here. It is in the same style as the temple at Umga, and like those built of square blocks of stone. This temple, however, faces the west, and has been highly ornamented There is no inscription on the temple, but it may be of a somewhat earlier date than those at Umga.	Probably the Maharaja of Deo	Fair	ib	Yes ...	Yes; but not nearly enough.	
43	Do. ...	Cheon ..	Ditto ..	Cheon is situated about eight miles to the north-east of Umga. A large number of isolated little hills are dotted over the country for some distance north of the Grand Trunk Road. Nearly every one of these hills had small structures of some kind on their summits. To the east of the village of Cheon there are the ruins of a temple of considerable size built of square granite blocks without cement. It is now in ruins, only part of the shrine and doorway remaining. The interior of the shrine is occupied by a linga, and there are no inscriptions; but from its general resemblance to the temples at Umga, it may be considered as of the same date. To the south of this temple, and to the east of a little hill, there is a fine life-sized, four-armed statue, with many fragments of others, also several mounds and masses of brick rubbish on every side. About 300 yards to the west, on another little hill, called Pachar, there is a cave about half way up the hill. It is a natural hollow, which has been built up, enclosing a chamber some 10 feet by 12, with a doorway supported on bracket pillars. Inside there is a figure of Buddha surrounded by a seven-headed snake called Langabir. There is	Ditto ..	Do.	ib	Yes ...	No.	

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
				also a figure of Maha Máyá, the mother of Buddha A little platform has been constructed in front of the cave, and a flight of rude steps led up from below. The cave faces the south.						
44	Gayá ..	Punawa ..	Remains ...	This village is situated 14 miles east of Gayá, and the principal antiquity is a pillared temple of Triloknath, which has no superstructure left; but according to Major Kittoe, this was not the case when he visited the place in 1847, at which time a considerable portion of the superstructure was still perfect. One* of the doorways is beautifully carved in black chlorite, and is the finest piece of sculpture of the kind in this part of the country.	Unknown	In ruins ..	iii	Yes, to a small extent.	No; but desirable after exploration.	*Removed by Mr Broadley to the Bihar Museum There were interesting remains of temples at this place, and also at Kurkihar (object No. 46); but it is believed that all or most of what was of interest has been already removed, it is said, by Mr. Broadley. He could not, however, have removed the remains of the temple, which is deserving of some notice and should be preserved to prevent the existing pillars falling or breaking; the rubbish should be cleared out. NOTE—The above remark applies also to object No. 46.
45	Do. ...	Sitamarhi ...	A cave ...	This place is noticed in Archæological Reports, vol. viii. It is only 14 miles from Punawa and about a mile south-east of a village called Nadgarha, on the Nawadah and Gayá road. There is a cave here excavated in a large block of granite on an open plain; the doorway is of the Egyptian form, being 1 foot	Do ...	In good order ...	*iia*	Yes ...	Yes ...	This cave, cut in a detached boulder, is uninscribed; but from the workmanship and polish of the interior, it is

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				10 inches at the top and 2 feet 2 inches at the bottom. The passage leads into the cave at an oblique angle, and is 3 feet 5 inches long. The chamber itself is 15 feet 8 inches along the floor, 15 feet along the roof, 6 feet 4½ inches high in the centre, and 11 feet 1½ inches in width. The roof is vaulted, and springs from the floor The whole of the inside is highly polished, and the rock is as compact as those in which the caves at Barabar are executed. Curiously enough there is no trace of an inscription inside or out. Inside, from the high polish every where, no inscription could escape notice. Outside, without a recess being cut for its reception, no inscription could be cut, and there is no sign of any such recess. Its construction at any time must have been an achievement of no ordinary kind, and it is remarkable that an inscription should have been omitted The date of this cave must be about the same as the date of the caves at Barabar, which it so closely resembles.					considered not to date later than the second century (B.C.) Wanton destruction or defacement should be prevented. The boulder is close to Wazirganj on the Gayá-Nawadah road.
46	Gayá ...	Kurkihar ...	Remains ..	Kurkihar is situated about three miles north-east of Punawa. There are large and extensive ruins at this place, and a great number of statues scattered over a large area. The principal one is a figure of Sakya Sinha sitting under the tree at Buddha Gaya, with representations of events of his life on either side and a small inscription on the pedestal.	Unknown.	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	Yes ..	Exploration needed.
47	Do ...	Giriyek ...	Ditto ...	From the neighbourhood of Gáya two parallel ranges of hills stretch towards the north-east for about 36 miles to the bank of the Panchána river. just opposite the village of Giriyek. The eastern end of the southern range is much depressed, but the northern range maintains its height, and ends abruptly in two lofty peaks overhanging the Panchána river. The lower peak on the east is crowned with a solid tower of brickwork, well known as *Jarasandhu-ka-baithak*, or "Jarasandhu's throne," while the higher peak on the west to which the name of Giriyek peculiarly belongs, bears an oblong terrace covered with the ruins of several buildings.	.....	Do. ...	iii	Yes ..	Yes ...	Ditto.

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
				The stupa called *Jarasandhu-ka-baithak* is a solid cylindrical brick tower, 28 feet in diameter and 21 feet in height, resting on a square basement 14 feet high. The cylinder was once surmounted by a solid dome or hemisphere of brick, of which only 6 feet now remain, and this dome must have been crowned with the usual umbrella rising out of a square base. The total height of the building could not therefore have been less than 55 feet or thereabouts. The surface has once been thickly plastered, and the style of ornamentation is similar to that of the great temple of Buddha Gayá. General Cunningham fixes the date of its erection at about A.D. 500. On the west side of Jarasandhu's Tower, and almost touching its basement, is a small chamber, seven feet square, filled with rubbish. It was found that at five and half feet in depth the rubbish gave place to brickwork, below which was a stratum of stone, evidently the rough foundation of the building. Externally this building was square, with projections in the centre of each face, and similar in its ornamentations to the basement of Jarasandhu's Tower.						
48	Gayá ..	Giriyek ...	A mound of ruins.	On the eastern side of the Panchána river there is an extensive mound of ruins, being half a mile long from north to south and 300 yards broad in its widest part. In the middle of the mound there is a small mud fort, and at the northern end there are several pieces of sculpture collected together from different places; one of these is inscribed and dated in the year 42 of some unknown era, somewhere about the 11th century, or perhaps even somewhat later.	... ..	.....	iii	.....	No.	
49	Do. ...	Dapthu village, in Jahanabad sub division.	A monolith .	This extraordinary monolith in the open fields consists of a granite column 53¼ feet in length averaging three feet in diameter. The capital and pedestal are quadrangular; the former is 86 inches long and 36 in diameter, while the base is 70 inches long and 40 in	Unknown	.....	The pillar is classed as *ia*, and the mounds and sculpture, &c., as *iia*.	Yes ...	No ...	The place is a few miles south-west of Islampur, and contains one of the monoliths which were usually set up

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				diameter. The shaft has 16 plain sides; at 38½ inches above the pedèstal it contracts its diameter suddenly by about three inches. This immense column is lying horizontally on the ground pointing north and south: about half of it is below the surface of the field. This seems to have been the site of a large religious community, and the remains are extensive. There are two temples partly standing. They seem to have had a pillared portico in front, which has since been built up with brick. The door of the shrine in the southern temple is very fine. Outside there is the same curious group of a prince on horseback with the same attendants, &c., as at Konch, only differently arranged.						by Asoka, and by the Guptas from B.C. 250 to A.D. 300. The monolith ought to be dug out and set up to prevent its conversion into road rollers and sugar mills, the usual fate of such monoliths when not looked after. The place was once rich in ruins and sculptures, but the finer pieces have gone to Bihar. Buchanan's work may be consulted, as also Broadley's papers in the journal of the Asiatic Society for 1872. Photographs were taken here by Mr. Peppe.
50	Gayá ...	Bhagwanganj, near Bihta, on the Punpun river.	Mounds ...	See Archæological Report, Vol. VIII ..	Unknown.	In ruins ...	*ia*	.....	No ..	This is one of the most important places in Bihar; the mound here is the stupa built on the death of Buddha, over the vessel with which the relics were measured, and dates therefore to the sixth century (B.C.), perhaps the most ancient brick

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							Class.	Remarks.		
										structure yet discovered. It is proposed to excavate out the rubbish which buries it, and to repair it where needful; the villagers use it as a quarry and also as a place of worship; the quarrying at least can be stopped if nothing else be done. There are mounds close to it, apparently the ruins of temples, which need exploration. In the whole of the Patna district this is one of the most interesting and little known spots. Rs. For the stupa 400 For the temples 150
73	Gayá ...	Afsand ...	Temples and sculptures.	....	Unknown.	In ruins ...	*ia*	.....	No ...	The ruins and sculptures here are mostly Brahmanical, though there are a few Buddhist fragments. The statue of the Varaha is the finest in Bengal, and really one of the finest and oldest

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							Class	Remarks.		
										in India; it cannot date to a period later than the sixth century A. D. The now lost but most valuable Afsand inscription giving a long genealogy of the later Guptas was here, but the most interesting object is the buried temple, the ruins forming a mound sharply conical and nearly 60 feet high. This temple is one of the earliest Gupta temples, and besides its age, the disposition of its parts, its terraces on terraces, its quaint pillars, pilasters, and niches, and the charming variety in its ornamentation render it by far the most interesting temple unique in Bihar. If but one monument were to be conserved in Bihar at a moderate cost, Mr. Beglar would fix on this one. Archæologically, it is

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							Class.	Remarks.		
										of great interest as a Hindu relic of a period of which Brahmanical remains are few; architecturally, it is second in importance only to the Buddha Gayá temple. Mr. Beglar most strongly recommends its thorough excavation and conservation, but the utmost care is necessary; the loss of its details would be irreparable and unreplaceable. If therefore experienced supervision cannot be got, it had better be left alone. Rs. Cost of excavation ... 500 Conservation 2,500 Sculpture ... 50 Photograph and drawing 100

PATNA DIVISION—*continued.*

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
52	Gayá ...	Seor Muhammadabad.	Mounds and sculptures.	Said to be the ruins of the Garh of a Kalal King	Unknown.	In ruins ..	*ia*	Yes	No ...	Some eight or ten miles north-east of Kowakol are extensive ruins of temples, Brahmanical and Buddhist. The remains here of the Brahmanical period date to 250 B. C., and are thus unique in Bengal. A mutilated figure of Nandi, inscribed in the Asoka characters, deserves preservation; it is the earliest inscribed Nandi yet discovered. Excavation would be most desirable, and would most probably well repay the cost. Rs. Excavation ... 100 Sculpture ... 50
53	Do. ...	Mandaur ...	Temple ...	No traditions beyond this that it is a fort of the Kol Rajas	Do.	Ditto ...	*iia*	Yes ...	No ...	The ruins here, six miles north of Gayá on the Phalgu river consist of a temple of which some pillars are yet standing, and some very fine pieces of

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							Class.	Remarks.		
										sculpture. The pillars and architraves are in a dangerous state, and something ought to be done to prevent a collapse and the destruction of what exists. Excavation would also bring to light a fine flight of steps and the buried parts of the temple. Some of the sculptures are excellent and deserve preservation. Cost of conservation and excavation, Rs. 150. Conserving sculptures, carriage, &c, Rs. 25.
54	Gayá ...	Pachhar ...	Caves ...	.. ..	Unknown.	Unknown ...	iia	Yes ...	No ...	Mr. Peppe discovered these caves; in one he says is a figure of Maya Devi sculptured on the rock inside.
55	Do. ...	Deokili ...	Do. ...							
56	Do. ...	Bakror ...	Stupa ...	....	Ditto ...	In ruins ...	iia	No, but excavation is desirable.	No, but very desirable.	This is one of the largest stupas in existence. It has been dug into and a number of seals found, but Mr. Beglar suspects

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							Class	Remarks.		
										the real deposit is yet untouched, and excavation would cost a large sum, as the debris of previous diggers would need clearing away. The place was once of great importance, and possessed one of the Asoka pillars, one portion of which (uninscribed) is now in Gayá at the cross roads near the present pilgrim hospital, and another piece is in the court of the Mahant of Buddha Gaya. Excavation, Rs. 350.
57	Gayá ...	Bishanpur Tandwa.	Sculpture ...	See Archæological report, Vol. VIII ...	Unknown.	In ruins ...	*iia*		No ...	There are extensive ruins of numerous though small brick temples in the Hasra or Kol valley close to Bishanpur Tandwa, several of which had been dug into for bricks, and most of which have now probably been dug up by the people of Bishanpur Tandwa. The sculptures, however, that were

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							Class.	Remarks.		
										dug up were some of the finest and largest in the Gaya district, and were carried to the village of Bishanpur Tandwa, where a temple to enshrine them was in comtemplation. These sculptures were not sent to the Broadley Museum; they ought, however, to be saved from destruction as really fine specimens of ancient art. One is unique, being a figure of Mahakasyapa, the chief disciple of Buddha, it is believed. As the people were contemplating building a temple, if they have not yet done so, a very little persuasion would induce them to build one and save the sculptures from destruction, but before they get immured in the temple, Mr. Beglar strongly recommends that good photographs

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							Class	Remarks.		
										be taken of the interesting ones. Rs. Photographs ... 75
58	Gayá ...	Satgaon ...	Inscriptions, temples, and sculptures.	.....	Unknown.	In ruins ..	iia	Yes ...	Yes, but not enough.	The ruins here are extensive, consisting of over a dozen temples, all dating to the latter Gupta period. Of the temples which were small, only the door jambs and enshrined statues in various stages of decay exist. Numerous inscriptions on the rocks in the hills across the Sakri, some three miles north, also exist. Excavation would here yield rich results, but there is little to conserve beyond the sculpture and the basements of the temples which the excavations would certainly disclose; thorough exploration of the hills would perhaps yield more inscriptions. Mr. Beglar does not see what can be done to save the rock inscriptions beyond protect-

Number	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks
							Class.	Remarks.		
										ing them from wanton injury. Rs. Excavation ... 350 Conservation ... 500 Sculpture ... 100 Photograph and drawings ... 50
59	Gayá ...	Hasanpur Kako	Dargah ...	No local history	Khadims.	Fair ...	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	There is an important inscription here, which is being worshipped by the people. There is also a long inscription cut in brick on the second outer battlemented gateway, which is falling to pieces.
60	Do. ..	Parvati ...	Sculpture, temple, and masjid.	See Archæological Report, Vols. I, VIII ..	Unknown.	in ruins ..	*iib*	.....	No ...	The hill is owned, it is believed, by various people. If so, they ought to be made to preserve the sculpture and monuments thereon. The ruins on the sides and at the foot of the hill are numerous, but too far gone to be preserved; exploration would yield results of interest, as coins and seals have been and are now being found by the villagers.

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
										The pieces of sculpture now lying exposed though broken, are nevertheless very fine, and some are inscribed and deserve preservation. Rs. Excavation ... 200 Sculpture ... 50
61	Gayá ...	Ongari ...	Inscriptions and sculptures.	No local tradition	Unknown.	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	This place is reported to contain an inscribed slab, though Mr. Beglar could not find it. If search should disclose the slab, it would he states be a valuable addition to our present scanty knowledge of the ancient history of Bihar, as it would be a totally new inscription. Under the circumstances it should be looked for, and Rs. 10 might be spent to stimulate the search.
62	Do. ...	Sihari ..	Sculpture and ruins.	Ditto	Do. ...	Do. ...	iii	No ...	Yes ..	Some photographs of the sculpture here were, it is believed, taken by Mr. Peppe.
63	Do. ..	Deokhut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Do. ..	Unknown ...	iii	No ..	No ...	This village, on the Dhawa river, contained some old ruins.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
64	Gayá ...	Manda Hills ...	Sculpture and ruins.	See Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal, for 1847.	Unknown.	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	The place is noticed by Kittoe in the Journal of the Asiatic Society for 1847.
65	Do. ...	Bhuraha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do....	Do. ...	iii	No ...	No ...	This place, two miles east of the Manda hills, was noticed by Kittoe in the Journal of the Asiatic Society, 1847.
66	Do. ...	Pai Bigha ...	Ditto ...	No tradition	Do...	Do. ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Mr. Beglar saw nothing of interest here, but he has been told that Mr. Peppe took photographs of some interesting sculptures which no longer now exist.
67	Do. ...	Matka Hill ...	Ditto ...	There is a fine statue at Shaharghati and numerous pillars of polished granite, as also on Matka Hill. The polish appears to indicate a very early age, probably coeval with the later Barabar caves.	Do....	Do. ...	iii	No, but exploration is very desirable.	No, but desirable.	There is nothing of much interest in any of these places above ground.
68	Do. ...	Chillor ...	Ditto ...							
69	Do. ...	Murhar ...	Ditto ...							
70	Do. ...	Shaharghati ...	Ditto ...							
71	Do. ..	Bela ...	Ditto ...	... ..	Do....	Do. ...	iii	.....	No ...	There are some sculptures, Brahmanical as well as Buddhist, in the vicinity of no great interest.
72	Do. ...	Jaru ...	Masjid and sculpture.	Said to have been the asthan of a famous Muhammadan saint and ascribed to the period when Sher Shah reigned.	Do....	Do. ...	iii	No ...	No ...	A masjid built partly of Hindu materials, and traditionally ascribed to Sher

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							Class.	Remarks.		
										Shah, exists here. The masjid is capable of conservation, but there is nothing of archæological interest about it which would demand the expense of repairs. Plans, drawings and photographs, after clearing the grounds, are all that are needed. On the hill behind is a famous shrine known as Harihar Nath, and at the foot of the hill are some uncared-for Hindu sculptures and remains. Drawings and photographs and clearings, Rs. 50.
73	Gayá ...	Ram Gaya ...	Caves ...	See Archæological Report, Vol. I ...	Unknown.	Fair ...	iii	No ...	No ...	Nothing need be done to these.
74	Do. ...	Mora Hill ...	Do. ...							
75	Do. ...	Jylepur Barawan	Sculptures ...	... ..	Do....	Unknown ...	iii	No ...	No ...	This place, situated between Konch and Goh, close to the Gayá Daudnagar road, is noticed by Dr. Buchanan as containing ancient ruins and sculptures.
76	Do. ...	Dharmmaran ...	Temples ...	This is one of the places which it is imperative on pilgrims to visit. Numerous pilgrims come here. It is evidently the Dharmmaranya of ancient Buddhist records.	Do....	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	Yes ...	The remains here consist of some

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							Class.	Remarks.		
										of the finest and most interesting pieces of sculpture in the neighbourhood of Gayá; the place is about four miles from Buddaha Gayá, and is little known. There are several temples enshrining once fine statues (now broken). Both temples and statues are old, and some money might with advantage be spent in clearing the temples and saving them from utter ruin, and in securing plans, drawings, and photographs of the temples and sculptures. Clearing, photographs and drawings, Rs. 25.
77	Gayá ...	Sheonagar ...	Sculptures ...	None exist	Unknown.	Unknown ...	iii	No ...	No ...	The place is said to contain ancient ruins. It is situated on the branch of the Phalgu, which flows past Biswak six miles up stream.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
78	Gayá ...	Islampur ...	Sculpture ...	No local legend	Unknown.	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	The place contains some old ruins built into modern temples, and once possessed fine sculptures, which were made over to the Bihar Museum.
79	Do. ...	Ghosrawan ...	Sculptures and inscriptions.	Ditto	Do. ...	Do. ...	iii	No ...	No ..	The well known Ghosrawan inscription was from here; there were sculptures, but the present state of the place is not known. Nothing, however, can be done beyond preventing injury to the inscription which is let into the wall of a small temple.
80	Do. ...	Gawror ..	Fort ..	Said to be the fort of one of the Ahir Rajas who was very cruel and avaricious, so much so, that he would even deprive the ants of their little hoards. A universal complaint was made to Indra. Fires and earthquakes followed and destroyed king and fort.	Do. ...	Do. ...	iii	.....	No ...	Situated about 20 miles east by a little north from Jaru is the village of Gawror, containing the ruins of a lofty mud fort ascribed to Mir Mustafa, Lord of Tilada, one of Sher Shah's lieutenants. The place also contains some Buddhist and Brahmanical sculptures, but they are not of much interest.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
81	Gayá ...	Gunariya ...	Sculpture ...	No local legend	Unknown.	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No, but a drawing of the statue alone exists.	The remains here consist of ruins of temples both Buddhist and Brahmanical. The ruins of the large vihara, which has already yielded an inscribed statue, giving the ancient name of the village as Sri Gunacharita, ought to be excavated so as to furnish a plan. The Bihar district contained numerous viharas, but unfortunately there is no complete plan and details of a single one, and some effort might with advantage be made to supply the defect. Excavation Rs. 150.
82	Do. ...	Kawa Kol ...	Mound ...	No tradition	Do. ...	Do. ...	iii	.....	No ...	Some six miles west of Kawa Kol are the ruins of a fort and of some temples; the fort does not appear very ancient, but is nevertheless deserving of notice, and perhaps an order from the civil

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							Class.	Remarks		
										officer in charge of the district would prevent its bricks being carried off.
83	Gayá ...	Roh ...	Mound ...	Once a very important place and head-quarters of a Government officer in the Muhammadan period. The village stands on a high mound, evidently the accumulated debris of ages of ruined huts.	Unknown.	In ruins ...	iii	No ..	No ..	The village stands close to and on a high mound on which lie sculpture in various stages of mutilation. Excavation may yield results of value and trial may be made. An inscription is said to have been thrown into the fine large well at the foot of the mound, and its recovery would be of value. Excavation Rs. 50. Inscription Rs. 25.
84	Do. ...	Arwal ...	Tombs ...	Of no importance	Do. ...	Do. ...	iii	No ..	No ...	There are some small tombs here, but of no special interest.
85	Do. ...	Near Daudnagar	Tomb ...	No legend	Do. ...	Do. ...	iii	No ...	No ..	This tomb is in fair order and not very old; it has several cracks in the arches, which can now be repaired at small cost As it is a fine building and will not cost much, to conserve it would be unwise to let it go

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							Class	Remarks.		
										to ruin. Conservation Rs. 250.
86	Muzaffarpur	Near Saraya, 18 miles south-west of Muzaffarpur.	Bhim Sinh's lathi or club.	This is a monolith supporting a lion carved in stone. It consists of a plain cylinder about 24 feet high, on the top of which is a pedestal with the lion. The cylinder is in one piece, the height of the whole being about 30 feet. Its depth below ground is unknown, but it must be very great, as some persons once dug down several feet and failed to reach the foundation. The stone is covered with names, many of them English. Of these some date from 1793. Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra says that this was erected by Asoka in the third century before Christ, and that it has counterparts at Ghazipur and Allahabad. It stands in the court-yard of a Brahman's house, but no religious meetings are held there.	.....	Fair order ...	*ia*	Yes ...	Yes ...	*Vide* also General Cunningham's Archæological Survey of India report of tours in 1880-81, Vol. XVI.
87	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Stupa ...	Immediately to the north and outside the court-yard there is a ruined brick stupa with an old pipal tree growing on the top. This place is famous in Buddhist annals as the spot where the second Buddhist synod was held, 443 B.C.	.....	.....	*ia*	Yes ...	No.	
88	Ditto ...	Hajipur ..	Jami Masjid ..	About a quarter of a mile up the Gandak, and close to the Sonpur Ghât, is a stone mosque, which is about 30 yards long and 11 broad, and faces north. The front is of a plain description. The top consists of three hemispherical domes, the centre one, which is the largest, springs from the inner sides of the other two. Their architecture is very peculiar. They consist of horizontally placed rows of stones, each row being a circle, and each successive circle being smaller than the one immediately below, until the key-stone is reached, which is also circular. The mosque is said to have been built by Hájí Ilyas, when he founded the town which bears his name, nearly 500 years ago.	.. ...	.....	*iib*	Yes ..	No ...	The only building of any consequence is a stone mosque, the Jami Masjid, which is ascribed to a certain Maksûs, in the time of Akbar. The mosque is built almost entirely of Hindu materials, and apparently stands on an old Hindu site on the road leading down to Pathara Ghât on the Gandak opposite Sonpur The stones still

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							Class	Remarks.		
										retain their old cramp holes, and even some portions of the iron cramps. At the time of General Cunningham's visit in 1880-81, the surrounding walls were being repaired with old Hindu bricks brought from the ruins of a temple called Marhai, two miles to the north. The mosque is a plain building 84½ feet long by 33½ feet broad, and being made entirely of stone is a conspicuous object.
89	Muzaffarpur	Besarh ...	Fort and ruins	As one of the most ancient historical forts, and one which figures largely in Buddha's life under its ancient name of Vaisali, it is considered that some small part, as a specimen of military architecture of the period, deserves preservation. The old fort is 1,580 feet long from north to south by 750 broad. The walls have entirely disappeared, but the ramparts and ditches still remain. The ramparts rise very slightly above the general level of the interior, which is now quite empty save a single small temple dedicated to Vankateswara. The highest parts of the ramparts do not rise more than 15 feet above the bottom of the ditch, and only 10 feet above the general level of the fields outside. The ditch is about 200 feet broad with roads on the north and south sides leading into the fort. Two octagonal wells were found by a villager inside the fort some years ago when digging	.....	In ruins ...	iia	Yes ...	No ...	*Vide* also Vol. I, page 63, and Vol. XVI, page 6 of General Cunningham's Archæological reports. Mr. Beglar wishes to bring to notice the following statement which is made by General Cunningham in the last paragraph of page 18, volume XVI, Archæological reports:—"The Ranâs, or Râni's

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				for bricks. One of the most ancient stupas, once existed here it is mentioned in Buddhist books it is also noticed by Hwen Thsang in his travels.						palace, in which I made some excavations 19 years ago, was an old Buddhist establishment, with a temple 10 feet square inside, enshrining a colossal figure of Buddha. This statue was removed only two years ago by the Bengali Bâbu of the Râmgarh Indigo Factory. All the bricks have been dug out, and there is now only an earthen mound, 200 feet square, covered with fragments of bricks. In 1862 I was able to trace some portions of cells on the eastern side. I conclude therefore that the Raniwâs was the site of a large Buddhist monastery with a vihâr or temple inside. According to some people the mound was also called Gorai, but the common name which every body knows is Raniwâs, or the

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							Class	Remarks.		
										'palace of the Râni' of Raja Ben Chakravartti."
91	Muzaffarpur	Sonkarer ...	Temples ..	... .	.. ...	.....	iia	Yes ...	No ...	There are several temples here, but they have not been seen by Mr. Beglar.
92	Ditto ...	Subbegarh ...	Fort and tombs.	Subahigarh or Subhegarh is the name of a ruined fort situated in a bend of the Joga river, an old branch of the Bâgmati, which surrounds it on all sides. The fort is 1,300 feet long from north to south by 400 feet broad. The highest point of the ramparts is not more than 10 feet above the fields to the north and east, and the general level of the interior is 2 or 3 feet lower. The walls were of brick, but they must have fallen down long ago, as there are very few bricks now remaining except on the river faces to the west and south. The bricks are 13 by $8\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Near the middle of the fort there is a high mound about 150 feet square with remains of walls, which is said to have been the residence of Raja Suhel Deo. At a short distance to the south there are two Muhammadan domed tombs of Ghulâm Mahiuddin and Muhammad Jubar, which are only 50 years old; and still further to the south there is a third tomb with a small Idgâh.	... ..	.....	iia	Yes ...	No ...	See also Archæological Reports by General Cunningham, Volume XVI.

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							Class	Remarks.		
93	Muzaffarpur	Jauri Dih ...	Sculpture, temple.	The legend of the Jauri Dih is that there was a fort and town of the Chero Raj at this spot long anterior to the Muhammadan conquest, and that the country around belonged to the Dusâd people before even the Rajputs appeared; that it was still held by them under their own caste kings, after the Brahmans had lived amongst and taught them; that finally, an enemy appeared from the west, and the Chero Raja, or at any rate the chief of the fort, sallied forth to battle, leaving word that if they saw his standard remain erect, they would know he was victorious, but that if they saw it fall they would know him to be beaten and were then to set fire to the castle to escape falling into the hands of the enemy. The standard-bearer, however, let fall his flag when the battle was over, and the garrison of the fort and women, thinking the chief dead and the battle lost, shut themselves into the castle, which was three-storied, and set fire to it. On the chief's return he found his castle a pile of flames and his family perished, so in despair he threw himself into the flames and died. The above is the most authentic account procurable, though there are some few variations given as to the chief throwing himself into the well after his family and treasure had been thrown in; but as there are several evidences of the place having been fired, and none of a well, the former seems the most probable. Everything found points to a purely Hindu origin, and not a single small brick, so typical of the Muhammadan, is to be found. The remains of the votive figures of men and horses and charaghs and toys are also of Hindu origin. One would think it must have been a temple previously, and the *débris* on the hillsides and at the village site should be examined for remains; this would not be difficult, as the country being low no great depth of excavation would be necessary. It is stated that after the destruction of the tower the place relapsed into a thick jungle for a long time, but that after	.....	... ..	iib	.. ...	No	

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				the surrounding country had been cleared by the forefathers of the present occupants, a Brahman built a small temple at the site of the pipal tree now standing at the north-east corner of the mound, but no vestige of this temple is now to be seen. Even 80 years ago wild pig used to inhabit the mound, which is now quite bare of jungle. No one has excavated the place within the knowledge of any, nor have they heard of such a thing, but it is said that when on one occasion some men proceeded to the spot to dig for treasure, they were so alarmed at a noise, and by seeing a dragon, that they ran off and no one has since dared to dig there.—*Vide* also Archæological Reports, Vol. XVI.					
94	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	Temple ...	The most holy sites in the district are Sitâ-marhi and Sitâ-kund. At the former place Sita, the bride of Rama, is fabled to have been born or produced from the earth, while at the latter she is said to have bathed when on her way to be married to Rama. Sitâ-marhi, or Sita's temple, lies on the west side of Mahila, 48 miles to the north-west of Darbhangah, and 35 miles nearly due north from Muzaffarpur.	.....	Unknown ...	iia	Probably yes ..	No ...	*Vide* also Archæological Report, Vol. XVI.
95	Do. ...	Mahila ...	Temples ...	.....	... ..	Ditto ...	iia.	Ditto ...	No.	
96	Do. ...	Deokalli ...	Temples ...	Deokalli is the name of a group of temples situated on a square mound, about 15 feet high, near the village of Dharmpur. It is four miles to the east of Shewpur and 11 miles to the west of Sita-marhi or Mahila. The court-yard is a square of about 200 feet, enclosed with a brick-wall, which forms the outer edge of the mound. The entrance is on the west, a long flight of steps leading up from a fine lake a quarter of a mile in length from east to west. The principal temple, named Bhuvaneswara, holds a black stone, lingan, of irregular shape like a meteorite, and about 11 or 12 inches in diameter, but flat on the top. This temple is evidently old, as its floor is some 8 or 9 steps below the level of the court-yard	.....	Ditto ...	iia	Ditto ...	No ..	Ditto.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				in which it stands. The people attribute its building to the satjug, and say that it is the oldest temple in this part of the country; but unfortunately it is completely white-washed, so that it is difficult to ascertain its age. There are several carved stones inside, and outside there is a large lingam, about 3 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, which looks like a piece of monolith pillar. An annual mela is held here on the Sivarâtri, or last day of the waning moon of Phâlgun. Some people call the Deokali mound Draupadgarh, and affirm that it was the fort of Raja Drupada. We may accept the name while we repudiate its connection with the father of Draupadi of the Mahâbhârata.						
	Patna ...	Baragaon in Bihar sub-division.	Nalanda monasteries.	Baragaon has been identified with that Vihâragram, on the outskirts of which, more than a thousand years ago, flourished the Nalanda monastery, the most magnificent and the most celebrated seat of Buddhist learning in the world. When the caves and temples of Rajgir were abandoned, the monastery at Nalanda arose in all its splendour on the banks of the lake of Baragaon. Six successive kings vied in its embellishment. Lofty pagodas were raised in all directions; halls of disputation and schools of instruction were built between them; shrines, temples, and topes were constructed on the side of every tank and encircled the base of every tower; and around the whole mass of religious edifices were grouped the four-storied dwellings of the preachers and teachers of Buddhism. The monastery, or, more strictly and correctly speaking, the University of Nalanda, was, as it were, a circle from which Buddhist philosophy and teaching diffused itself over Southern Asia. It was here that Aryadera of Ceylon attached himself to the person of the great teacher Nagarjuna and adopted his religious opinions,	.....	.....	...	.....	A very few indifferent photographs exist, but no reliable plans or sketches, and no sections or vertical details whatever. These are all much needed and most important for a study of ancient Indian architecture.	*Vide* pamphlet published in 1872 by Mr Broadley, then Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Patna.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				and it was here that Hiouen Thsang spent a great portion of his pilgrimage in search of religious instruction. The following are the principal ruins:—						
97	Patna ...	Baragaon in Bihar sub-division.	A large square mound	This is situated at about 300 feet to the south of the village of Begampur, lying at the west end of "Dighi Pokhar," an enormous tank running due east and west for nearly a mile, and about a quarter of a mile broad It contains evidently the ruins of a Muhammadan fort.	.....	In ruins ...	iii	No, but exploration is very desirable.	No.	
98	Do.	Ditto	Two small Buddhist topes.	These are situated immediately to the south of the last mentioned mound They are about 50 feet in circumference, and not more than six or eight feet high. Several fine Buddhist and Hindu idols, notably a crowned figure of Vishnu seated on his sacred bird (now in the Bihar museum), have been found in them	.....	Ditto ...	iii	Ditto ..	No.	
99	Do. ..	Ditto ...	The ruined pagodas or temples on the north side of the "Surajpokhar."	One thousand eight hundred and twenty-five feet south-west of the two topes is a very beautiful square tank known as the "Surajpokhar," which measures nearly 400 feet square. This tank was once flanked with a row of small topes on the north side, covered with massive brick cupolas, the ruins of which still exist in tolerable entirety. At the south east corner of the tank was found a perfect heap of idols, all of great beauty, and the receding waters had laid bare an enormous and elaborately carved varaha, nine feet high and four feet wide, broken in two pieces: this is now in the Bihar museum.	.....	Ditto	iii	Ditto ..	No ...	Exploration is desirable.
100	Do. ...	Ditto ...	The remains of a tope to the west of "Surajpokhar."	Immediately to the west of the tank are the ruins of a large tumulus. In 1871 two exceedingly beautiful carvings were discovered here,—a standing figure of Vishnu, three feet high and perfect, executed in a kind of green stone of peculiar appearance, and a slab five feet long, containing representations of the ten incarnations of Vishnu, eight inches in height: they are now in the Bihar museum.	.....	Ditto ...	iii	Ditto ...	No.	

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							Class.	Remarks.		
101	Patna ..	Baragaon in Bihar sub-division.	The ruins of eight large topes or tumuli.	No. I.—This is situated about 20 feet to the east of the tank mentioned above, and is surmounted by a luxuriant bar tree. No. II.—This lies due south of No. I, and at a distance of 1,200 feet. It is an enormous mound 600 feet in circumference and nearly 50 feet in height. No. III.—This is of greater extent, but less elevation, lying 790 feet to the south of No. II. Between Nos II and III is a small modern brick enclosure containing seven Buddhas and the broken "lion throne" of an eighth. One of these is of large dimensions, not less than eight feet high, roughly executed, and in the usual attitude of Buddhist contemplation. All these figures are more or less broken. The largest of them is worshipped by the Hindus of the neighbourhood under the name of "Telia Bhandar" and "Bhairav." No. IV.– This is situated 300 feet to the south of the last-mentioned tumulus. and is 60 feet high, and more than 1 000 feet in circumference; it is the largest and most important of the mounds. surrounded by a series of smaller topes, and forming the centre of the ruins of Baragaon. No. V.—This lies 300 feet south of the great central tope, and is about 600 feet in circumference, but of greater elevation than any of the rest. No. VI. – This is of inconsiderable size and height, lying 790 feet south of the fifth tope. No. VII. –Seven hundred and twenty feet due east of the great central tope (No. IV) is the seventh tope, an enormous mound nearly as large as the central tope its lf, but of much less elevation. In the level plain between these two ruins is a mass of walls overgrown with scrub and jungle-covered hillocks, broken here and there by a square patch of scanty cultivation. These are the remains of the halls and courts of disputation, and of the dwellings of the teachers of the 'right law."	The zemindars of the adjacent lands, it is believed, own the mounds of ruins.	In utter ruin; lower parts intact, but buried in ruins of upper.	iib	Yes ...	No ...	Excavations here were carried out by Major Marshall, Executive Engineer, Barhi Division, at the instance of General Cunningham; subsequently ruinously destructive excavations were made by Mr. Broadley and others. The plinth of the largest temple is in many places in fair order. It is proposed to excavate some four of the other mounds which have as yet not been touched, making plans, sections, and detailed drawings of the architectural features, and photographs of the ornamental details Should excavations disclose easily repairable structures, it is proposed to repair them. A few indifferent photographs taken by Mr. J. D. Beglar exist, and the negatives as well as

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible: Class	Whether restoration is desirable and possible: Remarks	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
				No. VIII.—Some distance south-east of the seventh tope are the remains of an eighth tope, now nearly reduced to the level of the surrounding plain. The east of the ruins is faced by a tank called the "Pansokhar." The modern village of Baragaon lies to the north of the ruins and is in a line between the 'Pansokhar" and the "Surajpokkhar" tanks. The great central tumulus (No. IV) was excavated in October 1872, with the following result:— The eastern, western and southern façades were entirely uncovered, and the ruins laid bare. Raised a few feet above the plain was found an evenly paved court, nearly 100 feet square. This court was surrounded on all sides except the east by halls and buildings of every description, and these doubtless served as the dwelling places, refectory, &c., of the recluses of the convent. In the centre of the court rose an enormous temple, 80 feet square, at base. The main fabric was composed of large bricks, each about one foot three inches in length, three inches thick and ten inches wide, placed so close together that the cement which joined them was barely visible The first two terraces of the building were uncovered, and appeared to be in a good state of preservation. The great entrance was towards the east (a custom still observed in the construction of the Buddhist temples of Thibet), and was faced by a terrace of stone 50 feet in length and composed of two rows of sandstone slabs, the first decorated by a simple triangle in the centre and the second carved with a very beautiful geometrical pattern. These stones vary in length from seven to three feet, and are nearly a foot square. In the centre of this terrace, which is about six feet in front of the main building, is a flight of three steps						prints are now in the Indian Museum, Calcutta; but better ones with more room and absence of obstructing causes are needed. The ornamental details must soon fall to powder through exposure, and it is impossible to restore them. To keep a permanent record of them before they go is all that can be done. Rs. Cost of excavations and repairs ... 1,000 Photographs and drawings ... 250 Total cost including all establishment, except the Executive Engineer and his office ... 1,250 Note – The above remarks apply also to object No. 6. Most important and to be carefully preserved

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
				ten feet in length. The first court was of very considerable proportions—50 feet by 26 and was covered by a stone roof supported by a series of 12 large pillars. These columns rested on a rough pedestal of unhewn stone, which has disappeared beneath the floor. The shaft itself is seven feet eight inches high, of which one foot nine inches are taken up in the capital. The upper half of this consists of a simple square, and the latter of an oval band of a rich lace-like pattern. The rest of the pillar, down to one foot ten inches of the lower end, where it again has a base of oblong shape, is oval, having a circumference of three feet eight inches, and ornamented at regular distances by two bands of carving about twelve inches wide. Each band consists of two parts, the first exhibiting a row of flowers strongly resembling heraldic roses, and the second a series of conventional Lions' heads. On each side of this covered terrace, but several feet behind it, is an elaborate brick moulding fourteen feet long and six and-a-half feet high, surmounted by a narrow terrace of the same material, approached on either side by three steps from the pillared court. This moulding has 16 turns, and is of the most graceful appearance. On each side of the entrance court, and above the narrow terrace, the main wall is still standing ten feet high. On the west side of the court was the great entrance door, which has fallen down. This doorway was of extraordinary beauty, and measured 20 feet across and more than twelve feet high. It was composed of a series of 18 slabs, nine on each side, gradually lessening in height towards the centre, where they terminated in a narrow portal hardly three feet wide, and surmounted by a heavy slab decorated with elaborate carving. The whole of this enormous mass of sculpture rested on three great stones, 2½ feet square and 22 feet in length. Each slab was joined to the next one by strong iron						

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				clamps, and the upper portion of each was joined to the lower in the same manner. The first two stones on either side were devoid of all ornament, and were placed nearly a foot behind the other slabs. The next pillar of the series (or rather what remained of it intact) was eight feet in height, twelve inches broad, and of enormous thickness. The first stone was of light brown colour and of a soft and friable nature, whereas this one resembled the hardest granite, and presented a curious variety of appearance and colour. The base of it was plain, and above it is a grotesque kneeling figure with a long beard and uplifted hands, supporting a canopy, above which rises a long line of geometrical pattern. Slab No. 3 is of black basalt, and is scarcely four inches wide. It is taken up entirely by the representation of two enormous snakes, one twining round the other. The next stone (No. 4) is of the same material, and is of unusually elaborate workmanship. A winding stem of flowery pattern work covers its face, and from each side of it springs a lotus-like flower, which alternately forms the resting place of a mystic bird or an elephant rampant. The fifth slab is plain. The sixth pillar is ornamented at the base with a female figure eight inches high, from whose hands spring a winding branch of foliage and flowers, which stretches to the top of the lintel On the base of this slab, on the south side, there is an inscription, of which an annotated translation and reading in modern Deva-Nagri by Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra is given below:— *Deva-Nagri transcript.* श्रीमन्महीपालदेव राज्ये सम्वत् सगुनी । राधद्वारतत्तेदेयधम्मायं प्रवरमामोहा येन या यीनः परमोयासक श्रीमच्चैलादकीय चामीय कौशाम्बी विनिर्गतस्य हरदत्त नप्तुर्गुरुदत्तसुत श्रीपालादित्यस्य यदत्र युरय नह्मतु सर्घसत्व राशेर त्तनु रक्षानाय प्तय ईती ।						

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
				(Translation.) In the reign of Srimat Mahipala Deva, Samvat 913 (A. D. 856). This is a religious gift of Baladitya, the son of Gurudatta and grandson of Haradatta, a follower of the noble Mahâyâna school, &c., a devout worshipper, who came from the city of Kausâmbî (wherein he was the chief among the wise men of the auspicious Tailâdhaka). Whatever merit may accrue from this, may the same be to the advancement of the highest knowledge among the mass of mankind. The end. The seventh slab is a repetition of the third, and the eighth is of the same stone as the second, containing three large female figures, one above the other, each about 1½ feet high, and in the hands of each is seen a musical instrument similar in shape and size to the modern sitar. The ninth stone has a simple beading, and is surmounted by a heavy slab covered with carving. The two last slabs of the series, together with the one which covers them, formed the doorway which leads to the inner part of the temple. This magnificent gate, now in the Bihar museum, led to the second hall 12 feet wide and 18 feet long, and on each side of this chamber were smaller octagon rooms, from the western end of which a staircase led to the terraces above, and which were approached by narrow doors right and left of the great gateway. These rooms were evidently of great height, and were decorated by elaborately carved panels of sand-stone let into the brickwork. One of these consists of a slab of Mirzapur stone covered with the most elaborate design, the chief feature being two figures with arms and legs entwined. The colour of the stone is peculiarly beautiful. Another is of blackbasalt, and represents a large elephant, richly caparisoned, with a lotus flower in its mouth. Beyond this					

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class	Remarks.		
				another door opens into an inner chamber 22 feet square, the walls of which are, in their ruined state, 14 feet high. This was doubtless the most sacred portion of the building, and there is at its western end a headless Buddha four feet high, placed on a handsome throne of black basalt, divided into five compartments. The first on each side contains single figures; the next, lions couchant; and in the centre are two devotees in the act of making an offering. The wall is 18 feet thick on either side. The higher terraces and roofs have fallen over on the northern side; and from an examination of their ruins, it is conjectured that the building consisted of at least five stories, surmounted by a spire or minaret, not by a cupola. The total height was probably at least 200 feet. The excavation on the western side is the most perfect of all. The upper terrace is about 63 feet long, and is 12 feet above the lower one, which is 11 feet wide. The wall of the higher terrace is quite plain, decorated by a simple moulding about three feet above the base. The terraces consist of solid brickwork, a fact which has been ascertained by making a perforation six feet deep in the centre. Not quite in the centre of the building is an irregular protuberance 22 feet wide and 27 feet long. Possibly it was a mere support, built up to sustain the weight of the upper stories when they showed symptoms of decay; for, on removing the greater portion of it, the pilasters, mouldings, and statues which decorate the wall of the lower terrace were found entire behind it. The ornamentation of each of these sides consisted of a series of mouldings and niches filled with stucco figures of Buddha in various positions. After the removal of the protuberance, the west side presented at the base a moulding of brick-work five feet three inches high, having 13 distinct turns. The moulding					

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
				runs along the whole facade. After the first 6 feet, it recedes a foot and continues in the same line for 18 feet, when it again advances a foot and continues in that line for 8 feet This arrangement is continuous. Above the moulding is a series of niches, two feet ten inches wide and three feet three inches high. They are separated by pilasters about four feet six inches high. These pilasters have plain square bases and a three sided shaft, each shaft being somewhat semicircular in form. Above this is a square moulded capital. Above the niches are lotus-shaped bosses of brick, protruding from the wall, and above these is another moulding similar to that below. The niches are surmounted by arches of overlapping brick, and each contained a figure in plaster. The original bricks are moulded with exquisite exactness and present a great variety of patterns; some of the pilaster bases, for instance, containing figures, &c., fitted together in different portions. The temple has evidently been covered at least twice by a coating of plaster moulded into different forms, but as a rule greatly inferior to the workmanship of the brick underneath. The southern side is precisely similar to the western On the top of the terrace, which doubtless ran round the three sides of the temple, was probably a verandah, as holes which may be the sockets of the beams are visible in the upper wall. The southern side still stands more than 30 feet high.						
102	Patna ...	Baragaon. Bihar Sub-Division.	The eight halls or yards.	This mass of ruins lies parallel to the great topes, numbered III, IV, and V, and the dimensions of the different halls are given below :— No. I (To the extreme south) is 114 feet east and west, and 84 feet north and south. No. II.—72 feet east and west, and 40 feet north and south. No. III.—60 feet east and west by 50 feet north and south.	.....	.....	iii*b*	Yes ..	No.	

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks		
				No. IV.—40 feet east and west by 70 feet north and south. No. V.—195 feet east and west by 75 feet north and south. No. VI.—100 feet east and west by 70 feet north and south. No. VII.—100 feet east and west by 70 feet north and south No VIII.—100 feet east and west by 60 feet north and south. Several gateways and pillars were discovered in these ruins, but no idols. These were evidently the remains of the eight "halls of disputation," described by Hiouen Thsang as having been built on the land between the monasteries.					
103	Patna ..	Rajgir ...	Caves ...	These are objects of historical interest, being connected with the life of Buddha and the progress of Buddhism; they are also of architectural and archæological interest, and should be preserved.	...	In fair order ...	iia	Yes, at trifling cost.	Yes.	
104	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ruins ..	.....	The zemindars.	In utter ruin ...	iii	.....	No ..	The place has been repeatedly explored; there is nothing further to be done here; there is a chance of one of the famous Asoka edicts and stupas being found if judiciously searched for by trial trenches. Cost of excavations Rs. 150.
105	Do. ...	Bankipur ...	Tombs ...	The cenotaph near the Judge's court in memory of Major Knox, who relieved Patna when besieged by Shah Alam, and the shaft in Patna City in memory of the officers and men killed by Mir Kassim Ali before Clive could come up and save them.	...	In good order .	ia	Yes ..	No.	

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
106	Patna ...	Bihar ...	Museum ...	The vast and most interesting collection made by Mr. Broadley, and placed in charge of trustees, is well worthy of permanent preservation; the terms of the trust preclude their removal to Calcutta, so they must be preserved where they are.	In trust to the Bihar Municipality.	Fair ...	*ia*	.....	No ..	All that is needed is to prevent their dispersion, as the wording of the trust precludes their removal to the Indian Museum.
107	Do. ...	Titrawan ...	Sculptures and topes.	Some of the best preserved and largest sculptures and remains of topes exist here.	Unknown.	In ruins ...	*ia*	Yes ...	Photographs of a few of the objects of interest exist.	This place possesses many ancient remains, conspicuous among them being the great statue of Buddha, one of the finest and largest in Bihar. It is still on its original site and ancient pedestal facing the tanks, and flanked by small topes which still exist in fair order, but buried. On the Garh are the long lines of walls of a monastery, and in the village the lower portions of a large temple with its mouldings intact, but buried underground. The ruins here well deserve both exploration and preservation, and as the cost of conserving the temple, attached monastery and

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
										topes will not be much, and the cost of exploration small, it deserves early attention and assistance. More especially as, if not carefully looked after villagers will carry off every brick to build their huts. There are numerous isolated mounds, ruins of temples, and superb small pieces of sculpture well deserving of preservation. Rs. Cost of excavation 300 Do. conservation 600 Do. sculptures 50 Do. drawings & photographs 50 Total ... 1,000
108	Patna ...	Tilara ...	Dargah and masjid.	This was the site of one of the well-known and famous monasteries visited by Hwen-thsang. and called in his time Tiladaka. See Hwen-thsang.	Unknown	In ruins ...	*ib*	Yes ...	No ...	There is a dargah here, built of Hindu materials, and also a masjid attached. They are in fair order, and need no interference, but the mounds, which are very extensive, would certainly repay exploration if

PATNA DIVISION—*continued.*

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition rgarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	WHETHER RESTORATION IS DESIRABLE AND POSSIBLE.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the build ng exist.	REMARKS.
							Class.	Remarks.		
109	Patna ...	Hilsa ...	Dargah and masjid.	No historical traditions exist. For the local legends see Archæological Report, vol. viii.	Khadims	Fair as regards dargah. Sculpture uncared for.	*ib*	Yes ...	No ...	judiciously conducted. The place was the site of one of the most famous monasteries and Buddhist colleges in the seventh century, and is mentioned by Hwenthsang. Cost of excavation Rs. 200.
110	Do. ...	Patna ...	Masjid ...	This masjid, known as Sher Shah's, and undoubtedly the oldest in the city, is in good order and deserves to be kept up.	.....	In fair order ...	*ib*	Yes ...	No ...	The masjid is avowedly built on the site and with the materials of a Hindu temple; a little excavation would probably show the plans of the temple and clear the grounds of the masjid at the same time. The masjid is reported one of the oldest in the Patna circle and dates to the Khiljis, or about the fourth century, A.H. Cost of excavation Rs. 25.
111	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	This masjid near Chamni Ghât was once very fine and ornamented with glazed tiles; it is still in good order and ought to be kept up.	.....	Ditto, but decaying.	*ib*	Yes ...	No ...	Kept in fair order and need not be interfered with. The masjid at Chamni Ghât, with its fine court and two noble gateways,

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
										is well worthy of preservation, and the expenditure of Rs. 1,500 is recommended with a view to prevent its destruction, and to clear it from obstructions, jangal and tumble-down huts and accretions, which have been allowed to grow up at and in its gateways. The cloisters which once went round the court have disappeared, except in the north-east corner, where the small piece which exists ought to be preserved. This has been since done by the Muhammadans of Patna city.
112	Patna ...	Patna ..	Masjid and tomb.	The masjid, dargah and adjacent tomb ought to be kept in good order. They are near Khwajeh Kalan's Ghât.	.....	In fair order ...	*ib*	Yes ...	No ...	The masjid near Khawajeh Kalan's Ghât and the adjacent dargah and gateway are also objects of interest and worthy of preservation — they date to Aurangzib. The roofing of the dargah is

PATNA DIVISION—*continued.*

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
113	Patna ...	Patna ...	Sculptures and well.	Both well and sculptures are old; these date to Asoka's period, and ought to be kept in good order. The well and the hut inshrining the sculpture are either private property or belong to the municipality.	Patna Municipality (it is believed) and private owners.	Neglected ...	*ib*	Yes ...	No ...	curious, and there must have been once stone lattice work enclosing the tomb. The masjid is plain and kept in fair order. There are some sculptures, dating to about 250 (B.C.), at "Agam Kuinyan" or well, well worthy of notice. There are also ruins here and there of various ages and in various stages of decay, which need no notice; but there are scattered about in the city, especially in and near the Patani Devi temple, fine pieces of sculpture, chiefly door jambs and sills in fine black basalt, which should not be allowed to be destroyed. There are also some pieces of sculpture in and near Panj Pahari.
114	Do. ...	Maner ...	Tomb ...	... ...	Unknown	Decaying ...	*ib*	Yes ...	No ...	It is said to be next to the Sasseram tomb, the

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
										finest in the Patna Circle south of the Ganges.
115	Patna ...	Bihar ...	Lat or pillar ..	.....	Unknown	In the sub-divisional Kachari.	iia	Yes ...	Yes ...	The lat containing one of the Gupta inscr ptions is set upside down by Mr. Broadley in a platform near the sub-divisional kachari, and inscribed with a list of the local officers and muktears of Bihar. This should be taken up and either removed to a museum or reversed and set in its proper position. Since done.
116	Do ...	Do. ..	Fort ...	.....	Do. ...	Ditto ...	iia	.....	No ...	A portion of the towers flanking one of the gates of the old fort of Bihar is not only a picturesque object in itself, but is valuable as showing the masonry of the period, which cannot date to later than 300 A.D. They are close to the

PATNA DIVISION—*continued.*

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
										kachari, and but little expense would conserve them; they should not be pointed, but the upper two layers should be taken up and reset in cement so as to render the top waterproof and impermeable to roots of plants. If any pointing of the joints be considered needful (this is not considered necessary by Mr. Beglar) the mortar should not be brought flush with the surface, but left *in* the hollows of the joints so as to be *invisible* from outside: pointing was *absolutely never used* by Hindus, and it would be misleading to use "pointing" in any old piece of Hindu masonry, which is preserved as a specimen of the art and architecture of the period. Mr. Beglar strongly deprecates the system of

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
										pointing remains of ancient Hindu art.
117	Patna ...	Bihar ...	Tombs ..	.. ..	Unknown.	Ruins ...	*iia*	Yes ..	No ...	There are some ancient tombstones in what was once a burial ground. These are undoubtedly the most ancient Christian tombstones yet discovered in Bengal, and as such deserve preservation; they are inscribed in Armenian characters, which have been mistaken for modified Lat characters.
118	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Remains ...	....	Do.	Do. ...	*iia*	Yes ...	No ...	Various remnants in various parts of the city.

PATNA DIVISION—*continued.*

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
119	Patna ...	Titrawan ...	Remains ...	Remains of fort, citadel and of temples, of which basement portions are intact, exist and were exhumed by General Cunningham and Mr. Beglar; they are well worth preservation.	Unknown.	Ruin ...	*iia*	Yes ..	No ...	*Vide* remarks against object No. 107.
120	Ditto ...	Jagdispur ...	Mounds and sculptures.	... .	Do.	Do. ..	*iia*	Yes ..	Yes; but further exploration needful.	The place was certainly the site of an important temple, whose ruins now form the mound on which lies the colossal statue of Buddha, known as the Jagdispur statue, and which doubtless was once enshrined in the temple. Excavation of the mound would certainly disclose the lower portions of the temple, which might be conserved or left to decay as its state of preservation might justify, but in any case plans and photographs and sections of the exhumed remains would be valuable. Rs Cost of excavation and conservation ... 125 Plans ... 25
121	Ditto ...	Bihar ...	Dargah ...	....	Do. ..	Ditto ...	*iib*	Yes ..	No ..	The dargah of Makhdum Shah contains a valuable inscription

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
										besides being itself a specimen of late Muhammadan art. Removal of some of the whitewash and accretions and some petty repairs and excavations, are, it is believed, needed. Cost Rs. 50.
122	Patna ...	Pawapuri subdivision, Bihar.	Temple ...	See Archæological Report, vol. viii ...	Jains...	In ruins, but being repaired.	iib	Yes ...	No ...	The remains consist of a temple situated in the middle of a tank and of some fragments and ruins of older temples outside. The place is greatly resorted to by Jains as being the site where Mahavira died. The modern temple which Mr. Beglar saw being erected in the village contains several Jain and Buddhist statues; but as both temples and fragments are well looked after by the Jains, no interference appears necessary.
123	Ditto ...	Silao ...	Masjids ...	Ditto ...	Unknown.	Neglected ...	iib	Yes ..	No ..	There are two brick masjids,

PATNA DIVISION—*continued.*

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class	Remarks.		
124	Patna ...	Miranpur Nadra	Masjids ...	See Archæological report, Vol. VIII ..	Unknown.	In ruins ...	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	or a masjid and a dargah, both containing many old remains of cut stone; but there is nothing of such interest as to justify expenditure beyond an occasional rooting out of trees and jungle. There are several ruins, the principal of which are a masjid and a dargah. The dargah is ascribed to Syed Ahmad Shah. and contains several Hindu fragments built into the walls and floor. The masjid is in ruins. and consists now of three rows of Hindu pillars, six in each row. These must have belonged to the temple on the ruins of which the masjid was built. From some sculpture built into it, the temple appears to have been Buddhist. Nothing appears to be needed here beyond preventing the carrying

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
										off of the existing pillars and roofing slabs. The place is situated about seven miles east of Jaru, and of the fork of the Phalgu river.
125	Patna ...	Chandimau ..	In ruins ..	.. ..	Pujari Brahmans.	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	The remains here consist exclusively of sculptures, of which the finest were, it is believed, removed to Bihar. There was also an inscription here, but it is not known where it is now.
126	Do. ..	Shahpur Atmá ...	Do .	... .	Unknown.	Ditto ...	iii	No	No ...	There are some sculptures here of no interest.
127	Saran ...	Sitakund ...	Temple ..	Sitâ-kund, or "Sitâ's tank," is a circular pond, 140 feet in diameter, situated near the middle of an old fort without name 10 miles to the south south-east of Motihâri, and half a mile to the north of Madhuban on the Bûr Gandak, or old Gandak, river. The site is evidently an old one, but nothing whatever of its history, and not even its name, is known to the ignorant Jogis who now live there. The ramparts of the fort are formed of two separate brick walls, with 8½ feet of earth filled in between them. The outer brick wall is 10 feet thick, but the inner one is only 3 feet, so that the rampart is exactly 21½ feet thick. The fort is an irregular square of 450 feet each side. The north and east sides are quite straight, but the other two sides are irregular, that to the west being only 350 feet long, with a projection in the southern half which makes the south side with its salient angle about	.....	.....	iia	Probably capable and deserving of preservation.	No	*Vide* also Archæological report, Vol. XVI.

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							Class	Remarks.		
				550 feet long. There are large round bastions at the corners and in the middle of each face. The brick walls are still from 10 to 12 feet in height, but they must have been much higher originally, as the earthen rampart is generally about 20 feet in height, with a base of from 50 to 60 feet. The whole height of the rampart with its parapet could not therefore have been less than 30 or even 35 feet. In some places, on the west and north, there are traces of a ditch. Altogether the Sita-kund fort must have been a place of some strength in Hindu times, when guns were unknown and thick lofty walls could only be attacked by escalade. On the east, the west, and the south sides, there was a single entrance, and on the north there were apparently two gates, but the rampart on this face is so nearly obliterated that a guess could only be made at the position of the gates by the depressions on the edge of the mound. The holy tank is a deep circular pond, with stone and brick stair-cases on three sides, leading down to the water's edge for the convenience of bathing. A great mela is held here annually on the Ram Navami of Chait, or 9th day of the waxing moon, when several thousands of people assemble to do honour to Rama and Sitâ. Near the north flight of steps there is a broken stone bull and a lingam with the remains of a floor of an old temple of Siva. To the south-east of the tank there is a brick temple of Mahâdeva as Girijâ Nâth, or the husband of the mountain-born goddess Girijâ or Parvati. On the southern rampart, close to the middle bastion, there are two small places of worship under trees —one dedicated to Garh-debi, and the other to Baran Bir. The former is the tutelary goddess of the fort, but the latter is the shrine of a deified ghost, or spirit of a man who had met a violent death. Nothing, however, is known about him. On the top						

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				of the western rampart, immediately opposite the principal temple, and under the shade of a magnificent tree, there is a small terrace called Jogi ka-baithak, or the "Hermits' seat." In the northern part of the fort there are a few ruinous samâdhs, or tombs, of former Jogis. But the principal temple, which stands close to the west side of the tank, is a white-washed building, 27 feet square, with octagonal turrets at the four corners and a domed roof It looks exactly like a Muhammadan tomb, and there is a very strong suspicion that it really was a tomb which was appropriated by the Hindus during the troubled times of the break-up of the Delhi Empire. Inside, under a separate canopy, which appears to be a late construction, there are seven black stone statues and one smaller figure of a different kind.						
128	Saran ...	Sitakund ...	Bediban Temple	Bediban is another fort enclosing a Hindu shrine. It is situated about half a mile to the south west of the town of Madhuban, and one mile to the south of Sita-kund. It is more than twice the size of Sita-kund, being 925 feet long from north to south and 670 feet broad, with an average height of 12 feet above the fields outside. The ramparts appear to be of earth only. They are thickly covered with large trees, and are entirely surrounded by a broad shallow ditch. Two hundred feet from the northern end of the enclosure there is a lofty terrace, 20 feet in height, surrounded by a brick wall, with two long flights of steps on the north and east. The terrace is 90 feet long from east to west and 68 feet broad. On the western half of this terrace stands a domed building, 16½ feet square, with a verandah or portico on the entrance side, which faces the east. The only object of worship in this temple is a stone with a Muhammadan inscription, which is called Bhagwân-ka-charan pad or the "foot-prints of Bhagwân"! The stone is two feet	.....	Neglected ..	iii	No .	No. .	*Vide* also Archæological report, Vol. XVI Copy of the inscription should be sent to the Government Epigraphist.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				square and one foot thick, with seven lines of Arabic writing in the usual raised letters. Unfortunately the daily libations of ghi and water have injured the letters so much that the record is not very legible. Apparently it is dated in A. H. 847. The words sanh sabâ arbain, or "the year seven and forty," are quite plain, but the hundred word is not so clear; it looks like samân mayat, or 800. The name of Mahmud occurs in it, and if this be the name of the reigning king, the record must belong to Mahmud Sharki of Jaunpur, who reigned from A. H. 844 to 863. In this case we have not only the appropriation by the Hindus of a Muhammadan tomb as a place of worship, but the still more strange adoption of an Arabic inscription as an object of worship under the name of "Bhagwân's foot-prints."					
129	Saran ...	Sârangarh ...	Fort ...	Sârangarh, or Sarvangarh, is an old fort situated on the north bank of the Bûr Gandak, five miles to the north-east of Motihâri. It is also called Nonachâur-garh, or the "fort of Nonachâur," a Dusâd, who is said to have reigned. The mound is high and covered with old bricks and jungle. Some portions of the brick-walls also remain. Nonachâur, the Dusâd, is the hero of the Subahi-garh legend, and if he is the same person as the owner of Sârangarh, the lover of the Princess Subahi, must have been at least a petty chief, although of low caste. General Cunningham did not visit Sârangarh, as he was informed that there were no remains except same ruinous brick walls. It is worthy of notice that all the oldest places in this country are situated on the banks of the Bûr Gandak or old Gandak River.	.....	Neglected ...	iia	Yes ...	No ...	*Vide* Archæological report, Vol. XVI.
130	Ditto ...	Sagardih ...	Stupa ...	Sagar-dih, or the mound of Sagar village, is also called simply Bhisa, or "the mound," and is attributed to Raja Sagara. the Solar-hero. It is therefore also known as Sagar-garh, or "Sagaras castle." It is 13 miles to the south of Motihari, and 10 miles to the	.....	Ditto ...	iia	Yes, and further exploration necessary.	No ...	*Vide* also Archæological Report, Vol. XVI.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				north-east of Kesariya. It stands on an elevated piece of ground 500 feet long by 300 feet broad, on the eastern bank of an oblong sheet of water called Gaya-Pokhar. Nine hundred feet to the south-east, there is a fine large tank, 1,000 feet square, which is called simply Pokhar or "the tank," and sometimes Bauddha Pokhar, which seems to point to the Buddhistic stupa close by. On the eastern embankment of the Bauddha Pokhar, there is a small shrine in the shape of a round brick platform 3 feet high, with a single knot on the top. This is the usual form of the Grâm Deota, or deified ghost, which is so extensively worshipped by all the lower classes. It is chiefly attended on Sundays and Mondays, when a young goat or sheep is sacrificed and flowers are offered. At the south-west foot of the mound there is a small brick tomb of Ghulâm Husen Shah, who is more commonly known by the name of Mallang, or "the madman." It is a small brick building, only 13½ feet square, but it has 15 bigahs of land attached to it. The present occupant is the fourth in descent from Mallang, so that the shrine may be about 100 years old The mound is 37 feet high, with a circular base nearly 200 feet in diameter. Due east, a few hundred feet, there are two bridges on the high road, one of them with six piers and two abutments, which, from their dimensions, must contain about 4,500 cubic feet of solid brick-work, all of which was taken from the old stupa on the mound by one Bishanath Bâbu 25 years ago, when he was making the road. General Cunningham dug a trench all round the building outside as well as a shaft down the centre, by which he ascertained that the stupa stood on a paved terrace raised 20 feet above the ground. He sank both excavations below the foundations of the stupa. The shaft was 12 feet in diameter at the top and about 9 feet below. At a depth of 12 feet the size of the bricks suddenly changed from 15 by 8½ by 2¼						

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				inches to 17½ × 9½ × 3¼ inches. This was the level of the plinth on which the building was erected. At first he thought that the large bricks might have been made specially for the plinth of the stupa and the pavement of the terrace. But it afterwards struck him that they might have been the remains of a former stupa which had become ruinous, and this, he thinks, must actually have been the case, as he found, amongst the large bricks at the bottom of the shaft inside the roots of a decayed palm-tree standing quite upright. From this he concludes that, when the present stupa was begun, the ruins of the previous building must have been overgrown with jungle, which was all cleared away and the top levelled, leaving the roots of this single palm embedded in the bricks of the older stupa. There were 13 courses of large bricks forming the plinth of the existing building, which was 4 feet deep. If this plinth was the remains of a previous stupa, as he supposes, then the old building must have been larger by twice the breadth of the plinth, or twice 5 feet 2 inches. In plan the present stupa is a circle of 22 feet diameter at base, which decreases to 19⅔ feet at the top of the ruin. In section, the lower part for 4½ feet consists of a few bold mouldings, above which the wall is quite plain at a height of 3 feet 2 inches. Then comes a band of moulding, 8 inches deep, supported on 6-inch dentils or brackets. The wall is then divided into 14 faces by plain pilasters, 8 inches broad, without bases. They must have had capitals, however, as General Cunningham found a single piece of brick carved with a volute at one end similar to the volutes which he has seen in other brick capitals. The whole of the upper part of the stupa above the middle of the pilasters has been removed; but amongst the bricks lying about, he found a single specimen with a semicircular end and sloping sides, which must have formed part of some circular ornament of the pinnacle. He found also that the bricks of the hemi-						

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							Class	Remarks.		
				sphere had been made of two kinds, one with the long face carved and the other with the short face carved, so that they must have been built as headers and stretchers. That they formed part of the hemisphere was proved by their being slightly bevelled on the outer or curved edge. One stretcher was 14 inches long outside by 12½ inches inside, and 8¼ inches broad. Two large cowries in good preservation were found inside the shaft, but nothing was discovered from which the age of the building might be inferred. From the general appearance, however, as well as from the relative proportions of height and diameter, General Cunningham concludes that it must be a mediæval building, probably of the 9th or 10th century. That it cannot be older is, he thinks, proved by the discovery of the roots of a palm tree embedded in the brickwork of a previous stupa. What may have been the age of this older stupa can only be guessed. It must, however, have been several centuries older than the present stupa, as we must allow a long time for it to have become so ruinous that only its foundation was left to be overgrown with palm trees. The great paved platform, 20 feet high and 175 feet in diameter, on which the stupa was erected, must of course be as old as the original stupa. It was faced with a wall of brick all round, as General Cunningham found this outer wall at four different places selected at random wherever the jungle was less dense. As the bricks of this wall were all of the smaller size found in the later stupa, he concludes that the wall itself is most probably of the same age. Apparently the wall sloped inwards, as he found in one place that only the three lower courses were perpendicular, above which four courses were stepped inwards, about 3 inches in each course, followed by another course 6 inches still further back. Above this the face of						

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				the wall was broken; but as continuous courses of bricks could be traced upwards on the face of the mound, he thinks it probable that the wall gradually receded until it reached the paved court on a level with the base of the stupa. There is no tradition connected with the Sâgar Dih, except the common story which is told at so many other places, and which probably belongs to the old Buddhist times when travellers received hospitality in the monasteries Formerly, the people say that travellers used to find cooking-pots lying ready for their use; but an avaricious Baniya having carried off some on his pony, the cooking vessels have never been seen since.						
131	Saran ...	Unchidih ...	Stupa ..	General Cunningham reports as follows:— "Of the places called Unchadih or Unchidih, there are two, one situated at a distance of 4½ miles east by south from the village of Singâsuni, and the other eight miles due north of the first Dih, close to a village called Jakiari. "I however heard, from the people of whom I made enquiries, about a garh situated half a mile west of Singâsuni, and on visiting the spot found it to be a mound covered in parts with broken brick. These remains measured about 130 feet long by 100 feet broad, and have a general eminence of a few feet from the surrounding country; but the four corners are considerably higher, the highest of these (the south-west corner) being about 8 feet above the field level, and there is a winding road about 14 feet broad, traces of which can be followed for upwards of a quarter of a mile. This road leads up to the northern face, which I make out to have been the entrance to the fort. "As the greater part of the day was spent in enquiries about Unchidih, and I wished to march next day on my road to Bettiah, we had not much time. However, I excavated one of the corners thoroughly, and at about three feet below the surface came upon solid	.....	... ..	iia	Yes ..	No ..	*Vide* also Archæological Report, Vol. XVI.

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				brickwork which only lasted for five courses, and was of an irregular rounded form; this gave place to earth, showing that these corners must have been commenced with earth, and after being carried up for about four feet with this material, brickwork was resorted to in carrying on the building of these curious mounds at the four corners of this garh. They may have been bastions to the fort, or more likely, are the foundations of four towers which once embellished the general design of this edifice. Besides laying bare one of the corners, I made some desultory excavations through the sides of the mound, in the hope of finding some traces of ramparts or walls; but although three trenches were cut through the north-east side, which was in the most regular and straight line with the exception of a stray piece of brick here and there, which may have fallen in by accident from the other parts of the ruins during its demolition, I did not find anything which would lead to even a supposition of walls having existed; at least they could not have been commenced at so low a level; but as the lowermost course of brickwork in the corner towers begins much above the ground level, the foundation of these walls might have rested on an eminence of earth. In the well, five feet in diameter, which I sunk, as near the centre of the mound as I could, I was more successful; for at a depth of four feet below the surface we found portions of four large bricks and nine pieces of bone, one large; also a few beads similar to those found at Besárh in the excavations made in the great ruined fort there. I failed to connect the fragments of bone into any form, but from their appearance should think they were human; possibly the beads may have been interred together with the bones; but these being only mere fragments, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at any conclusion regarding this discovery. The most remarkable part of the remains is the curiously winding road above men					

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				tioned, which leads up to the north face of the mound. I traced this road for nearly half a mile; it takes a south-westerly direction, and, were it not covered with some scattered huts at a distance of little more than a quarter of a mile from the *garh*, in all probability the track may have extended a great deal further. It is occasionally used by bullock cart-drivers travelling from one village to another with their wares; these carts pass right through the ruined mound; and, in consequence of this practice, it is much cut up with their ruts, but the road itself, though very ruinous on the sides by age, does not seem to suffer much from this traffic. "The natives are more than usually ignorant concerning these remains, and further than their forming a ruined fort (garh), they seem to know nothing; nor is the zemindar of the village more enlightened on the subject."					
132	Saran ...	Kasturia ..	Mound ...	On the west side of Sareya, near the little Bakeya Nala, and 16 miles nearly due east from Motihari, there is a large mound of brick ruins called Kasturia, 160 feet long by 100 feet in breadth, and 4 or 5 feet in height, which is said to be the remains of an ancient town. To the west of the mound there is a gigantic Pâkar tree (*Ficus glomerata*), about 15 feet in diameter, under which is a seated female figure, which the people know as Durgavati Rani, but which appears to be the goddess Durga, as she holds the usual bow and arrow. The stone is much injured below, but the figure of a lion, on which the goddess is seated, is faintly traceable. There is also a broken figure of Vishnu, and a carved stone, 2 feet 11 inches long, 9 inches broad, and 6 inches thick, which looks like a piece of a door-jamb, or architrave, as there is a figure on it with bands of flowers. The mound is said to be the remains of a Chero Raja's place. It has been dug up in all directions for bricks, which measure 13 by 10 by 2½ inches. The fields for half	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	*Vide* also Archæological reports, Vol. XVI.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				a mile round are strewn with broken bricks. Durgavati Rani is said to have been the wife of one of the Chero Rajas. One day when she was seated under the Pâkar tree, a Banjara came up to her, and tried to take off her bracelets and other ornaments. She prayed for assistance, and was at once turned into stone, with all her ornaments.						
133	Shahabad ...	Sasseram ...	Tomb of Sher Shah.	This tomb, which is still almost entire, stands in a large court-yard, enclosed by a high wall of cut stone, in the eastern face of which is a large gate, a mosque facing the west. The tomb consists of a large octagonal hall. surrrounded by an arcade of three Gothic arches, from which springs a second storey, also octagonal, and 25 feet high. It is situated within an artificial tank. The roof of each of the octagonal sides of the verandah surrounding the dome proper consists of three alcoves, each supported by four Gothic arches, above which is a level terrace forming the first storey about 35½ feet high: 6½ feet of this height is occupied by a very heavy balustrade and parapet The terrace is 15 feet wide, and has a small cupola supported by six rude columns at each corner. The second stage consists of a plain wall with a cornice, surmounted by a low parapet. On the top is a small terrace 9 feet 10 inches wide, having at each corner a cupola similar to those below. Above the second stage the outside of the building rises perpendicularly, with a third stage of 16 sides, 11 feet high. There is a kind of false balustrade, from which a nearly hemispherical dome arises. On its summit, again, is a small cupola supported by four pillars. The interior of the building forms an octagon, the sides of which are 54 feet at the base. Each inner side of the gallery is divided into three others by an equal number of arches. In the central arch of each of the seven sides there is a door. The most westerly side is inscribed with sacred sentences, and in the centre with	Government.	Repaired ...	ia	Already repaired.	Yes; and details in course of collection.	The greater portion of work here has been already done, and drawings and photographs now are all that is needed, with the exception of repairs to the approach. To improve this a bridge should be constructed across the tank.

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							Class.	Remarks		
				the name of Allah. The great hall ascends as an octagon for about 27 feet, or as high as the terrace above the first stage on the outside, where there is a small rude cornice; above this level each side of the octagon divides into two, and contains a window of stone fret-work. For about 25 feet the wall ascends with 16 sides, which then subdivide into 32, for a height of 11 feet further, where the dome springs. The king's tomb lies in the centre of the hall, with the right side turned towards Mecca.						
134	Shahabad ...	Sasseram ...	Tomb of Sher Shah's father, Hasan Khan.	.....	Government.	In fair preservation.	*ia*	Yes, and very desirable.	Yes ...	This tomb, built at about the same time as Sher Shah's, is one of the finest in Bengal; the profuse stucco ornamentation which once adorned it is nearly gone. Mr. Beglar most earnestly represents that permanent records of such as exist be taken before they also go. Repairs to various cracked domes, and ordinary repairs where needful, is all that is proposed The great dome should be made water-tight.
135	Ditto ..	.....	Tomb of Alawal Khan near Sasseram.	The legend about Alawal Khan's tomb is that he, being the minister of public works entrusted by Sher Shah with the construction	Unknown.	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	This fine tomb was dismantled, it is stated, by

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							Class	Remarks.		
				of his tomb, used his position unfairly by selecting and appropriating for his own tomb the finest stones and sculptures from those prepared for his master's tomb. Sher Shah hearing this launched such an obscenely abusive anathema against all who should ever go to see this beautiful tomb of his minister, that to this day every inhabitant of Sasseram resents as an abuse any question put to him which implies his having paid or intended to pay a visit to that tomb						one of the subdivisional officers of Sasseram. The act by whomsoever committed can only be characterised as barbarous; what remains should be prevented from being carried off, and an order to that effect by the district officer would probably be sufficient. Trees that have rooted ought to be now and then uprooted.
136	Shahabad ...	Sasseram .	Selim Shah's tomb.	About half a mile to the north-west of Shere Shah's tomb is situated the unfinished tomb of his nephew, Selim, also in an artificial tank. If completed it would have been on the same plan as the other tomb. What remains is an octagonal-shaped building, about 10 or 15 feet high, with some of the arches turned. The banks of the tank have been thrown to a farther distance, and slope gradually to the stairs The island is about 10 feet above the water, with a stair extending along the whole length. At each corner is an octagonal projection, connected with the island by a narrow passage. The niche for prayer is not so profusely carved as in Shere Shah's tomb, and there are no inscriptions except the name of Allah in the centre.	.. ...	. ..	*iia*	.....	No ...	.....
137	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Gupteswar cave	This sacred cave is situated in the centre of the plateau, about seven miles from Shergarh The entrance lies a little way up the	.. ...	.....	*iib*	.....	No ...	.....

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							Class	Remarks.		
				hill, and is about 18 feet wide by 12 feet high. The sides and bottom of the interior are very uneven, with steep ascents and descents, while masses of rocks project irregularly from the sides. The first room extends almost due east from the mouth for about 120 yards, with steep ascents at the end. The farther extremity is called *pátálgangá*, or the river of the pit; but there is no river to be seen. About half way a branch leads off to the south-east, which, after running 90 feet or so, rejoins the main gallery. A narrow passage again leads from this into the west end of a second gallery similar to the first and about 370 feet long. This latter, about 140 feet from its west end, is crossed at right angles by a similar gallery, the south arm of which is the largest, being 80 yards long. It contains the chief object of worship.						
138	Shahabad ...	Fort Rohtas ...	Ruins ...	Fort Rohtas, or Rohtasgarh, is so called from the young prince Rohitaswa, son of Haris Chundra, of the Solar race whose image was worshipped on the spot till destroyed by Aurengzeb. In 1539 Shere Shah captured Rohtasgarh from the Hindus by treachery and began to strengthen the fortifications. Man Sing, on being appointed Viceroy of Bengal and Bihar, selected Rohtas as his stronghold, and is said to have erected all the buildings now existing about the year 1654. The remains of the fortress now occupy the whole of the table land about ten miles in length from east to west and four from north to south, with a circumference of nearly 28 miles. Much of the area is bare rock, but there is a large quantity of red soil. There are 84 paths up the rock accessible to men. Of the buildings which these fortifications were intended to defend but little remains which can be attributed to the Hindus. On the south-east corner of the plateau is an old	Government.	Repaired ...	iia	All the principal buildings have been conserved already.	Yes, photographs have been taken and plans, but sections and details have not yet been taken though it is intended to secure complete illustrations of its architecture soon.	Nothing is needed to be done here; it is only necessary to keep the jungle down, not only in the palace, but, and even more especially, in the west outer or Kathautiya gate, which is the finest specimen of military architecture in Bengal.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				temple of Rohitaswa, called *Chauri*, where his image was worshipped until destroyed by Aurengzeb. It is situated on a steep peak, commanding a magnificent view of the country beyond the Son. A stair leads to the summit, the steps of which being entire cannot be much older than the time of Man Sing. Behind it is a small mosque ascribed to Aurengzeb. At the foot of the stair is a small but handsome temple, attributed to Man Sing. Within the gate at Raj ghat it is believed there must have been a very large building. which formed the private residence of the commander. In it are two temples; one of them is exceedingly handsome, the other is small and dedicated to some Tirthankara of the Jains. There are also under-ground chambers, one of which, a large octagon, has been explored, the others yet need exploration. It is believed that they communicate by means of fissures with a secret path leading down to the foot of the hill. The palace, or mahalserai, extends from north to south, and has its principal front to the west It is irregularly built, without any architectural pretensions. The most elegant part in the whole is the door—a large gothic arch with the figure of an elephant on each side. Inside is another arch of equal dimensions, leading to the King's Palace, one of the best proportioned parts of the whole building. Its roof is plastered in the alcove form, with many small compartments, similar to the stone roof in English cathedrals. The building where business was transacted is perhaps the most tastefully designed of all. It is called bara dwari, or 12 gates, and gives its name to the square in front. In front is an open hall supported by four double columns The hall within the colonnade was occupied by clerks.						
139	Shahabad ...	Baxar ...	Fort ...	.....	Government.	In ruins ...	*ia*	Yes ..	No ...	Kept in good order. Coins are found in the Ganges at low

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							Class.	Remarks.		
										water and in several mounds. Some superb pieces of sculpture of the 4th century have been dug out and brought from the vicinity to Baxar by the Executive Engineer; it is believed they are now in the museum.
140	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	Fort ...	....	Government.	...	*ia*	Yes ..	No ..	This, which has become historically famous for its brave defence during the mutiny, deserves to be permanently kept up. Mr. Beglar urges this on the notice of Government
141	Ditto ...	Deo Markanda ...	Temples, monolith inscription.	See Vol. XIX of the Reports of the Archæological Survey.	Unkown.	In ruins ...	*ib*	Yes ...	Yes, but not correctly measured details or sections. These are needed.	There are some fine temples here close to the Dihri Arrah canal; they consist of temples, brick pillars and sculptures. Valuable inscriptions have lately been obtained from here by General Cunningham, the discoverer of these ruins. Mr. Beglar has not seen the place, but from the
142	Ditto ...	Deo Barnarak ...								

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							Class.	Remarks.		
										photographs he has seen, he strongly recommends the conservation of one temple, which is in fair order, and built much in the style of the Buddha Gayá temple; they date to the sixth century or thereabouts. Cost of conservation Rs. 1,000.
										They are some of the most important and historically, architecturally and archæologically interesting monuments They were built by Rajas apparently, and would therefore be State property, but are now, Mr Beglar has reason to believe, claimed by Mr. Solano, a zemindar. If he claims them and the claim be good, he should be induced to repair and to keep in permanent repair these interesting monuments; it is believed he has ample means to do so.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

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							Class.	Remarks.		
143	Shahabad ...	Chayanpur ...	Tomb ...	It is said that this is the tomb of one of Sher Shah's ministers and built in imitation of his masters.	Unknown.	Fair ...	iia	Yes ...	No ...	This is said to be a fine tomb and in fair order.
144	Ditto ...	Shergarh ...	Fort and subterranean caves and temples.	This is one of the hitherto unexplored places in Shahabad.	Do. ...	In ruins ..	iia	Yes ...	No ...	Too little is known of this fort, which is said to have been built by Sher Shah. There are, Mr. Caspersz states, five pillars and subterranean halls and chambers in the fort. Further excavation is essential, and some money may be judiciously spent in making drawings, plans, and taking photographs of what is interesting. Mr. Beglar has not seen the place, and cannot give a guess what conserving the remains yet intact, and said by Mr. Caspersz to be in fair order, would cost— Drawings and photographs, Rs. 100.
145	Ditto ...	Baliya ...	Temple ..	This is one of the temples mentioned by Hwen Thsang in his travels; it stands close to [on the north side] the Ganges. It is a recent discovery by General Cunningham, and is not noticed in any book yet published.	.....	.....	iia	Yes ...	No ...	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
	Jessore ...	.....	.....	* Some of the earliest traditions and some of the oldest ruins in this district are connected with the name of Khanja Ali, † who lived four centuries since.						* The account of the antiquities of Jessore is taken from Mr. Westland's book on that district, pages 11 to 49. † The tradition is that Khanja Ali, or, to use his full name, Khan Jahan Ali, came to the district to reclaim and cultivate the lands in the Sunderbans, which were at that time waste and covered with forest. He obtained from the Emperor or from the King of Gaur a jaghir of these lands, and in accordance with it established himself in them. The inscriptions on his tomb tell us only these facts about him, that he was a stranger in the land, and that he died in the Muhammadan year 863.
1	Jessore ...	Bagerhat ..	The "Sath Gumbaz" or sixty domes.	This is the largest of Khanja Ali's buildings, situated about three miles in a westerly direction from Bagerhat. It presents to the east	.....	Except that the tops are dilapidated, the rest	*ia*	Yes ..	No	Detailed drawings and photographs desirable and

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							Class	Remarks.		
				a face of massive brickwork, ending at both sides with circular towers. In the centre is a large doorway, and at each side of this doorway, arranged at equal distances, are five smaller ones: in all eleven doorways, all being of the pointed arch form. Above the doorways, the face of the wall is a little deeper than it is in the intervals, and the wall is dotted with circles by way of ornament. The doorways lead to a large hall, 144 by 96 feet. The pillars, of which there are 10 rows of six each, divide the space into 11 aisles lengthwise and 7 aisles crosswise. The 11 doorways are opposite the aisles. The central aisle, that which is entered by the large doorway mentioned above, is however closed at the western end by a wall of stone. This was the place of prayer, the people, of course, worshipping facing the west. On the north side of the central aisle are the remains of two small platforms of brick; one near the stone prayer niche, which was for the worshippers, and one near the doorway, the place where it is said Khanja Ali sat to transact his business; for this large hall was both a place of business and a place of worship; and even the altar served worldly purposes, for two holes are shown in it where Khanja Ali kept his boxes of money. The roof is composed of 77 cupolas or domes (11 rows of seven), supported by arches on the pillars beneath. It is all very massive, but the pillars are nevertheless very thin, not more than 1¼ or 1½ feet square. The pillars were apparently originally built of grey stone. Each pillar shows two or three of these grey stones placed one above the other, and cut quite smooth; and about eight feet from the ground, where the arch springs which supports the cupola above, there is a sort of capital.		of the masonry is in good order, and with mere surface repair would make a fine public building. The roof, however, is covered with a forest of jungle, which completely hides its form.				exploration needed.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				At the four corners of the building, four small towers rise a little above the roof. The two which are on the front are ascended by winding staircases from the inside of the building, one of them being called the *andhar kotha* (dark building), and one, the *roshan kotha* (light building). The inside is kept clean by an old man, who gets a few pice from the pilgrims who travel to the place. During the *mêla*, or fair, held every year in honor of Khanja Ali, it is used as a dwelling-place by many hundreds of the visitors, who can find abundant accommodation within. There are traces of a large wall which once surrounded the whole building, and the enclosure within which it stands is even now entered by the ancient archway which formed part of this wall.						
2	Jessore ...	Bagerhat ...	Tomb of Khanja Ali.	This tomb is situated within the quadrangle which contains the whole of Khanja Ali's buildings. The structure appears square on the outside, but octagonal inside, and the roof of it is one large hemispherical dome with an ornamental pinnacle standing out at the top. The dimensions of the building are 45 feet square (this being therefore the diameter of the dome), and it is 47 feet to the top of the dome. Khanja Ali's tomb occupies the centre of the building, and it is marked by a tomb-stone, five or six feet long, having a rounded top, laid upon three steps. The stone is covered with Arabic inscriptions in relief, and the horizontal face of the two highest steps (which are also of stone) bear similar inscriptions. The lowest steps and the floor of the hall are laid with hexagonal encaustic tiles, but the floor is very much broken up.	.....	.....	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	Drawings and details desirable.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				* The stone used in the construction of the tomb is the same grey stone which is used in the pillars of the "Sath Gumbaz." There is no such stone to be found in all the Gangetic delta, and the tradition is that Khanja Ali had it brought from Chittagong. But it is not clear whence the masons came who fashioned and engraved it.						* Exploration needed.
3	Jessore ...	Bagerhat ..	Pir Ali's tomb	Immediately on the west side of the above mosque, and outside it, there is another tomb, lying, like Khanja Ali's, north and south, fashioned exactly similarly but bearing no inscriptions. It is a cenotaph, and can be entered by a door leading beneath the tombstone; it is said that there were inscriptions inside. This tomb is that of Muhammad Tahir, the dewan of Khanja Ali. He is known in Bengal by the name of Pir Ali, and was a Brahman who had adopted the Mussulman religion. His zeal for religion is celebrated to the present day, and he gives his name to a certain sect of Hindus.	.. ...	.....	iib	Yes ..	No ...	Inscriptions should be sent to the Government Epigraphist: drawings needed.
4	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Cook-house ...	The mosque and these two tombs are all that is within the quadrangle, but just west of it, and within the outer enclosure, is another building similar in structure to the mosque, but smaller in dimensions. It is said to have been used by Khanja Ali, when he dwelt here, as his cook-house. The two fakirs, who are in charge of all these buildings, claim descent from Khanja Ali, though they cannot trace it. They have, however, rights in the place, as they hold about 368 bighas of lakhiraj land, appropriated to the service of the place, under a grant of very ancient date. The tomb is also a favourite place of pilgrimage for devout Muhammadans, and people come from a long distance to make their vows at Khanja Ali's shrine.	.....	All these buildings are in good repair except the surface They are in charge of two fakirs, who keep up the worship at the mosques.	iii	No ..	No ..	Ditto.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				The buildings described, though the most complete, are by no means the only remains of Khanja Ali to be found in this place. For two or three miles round about the country is full of ruins of old mosques, some of them similar in structure to the mosque of the tomb, some simpler. The people who reside near them say that there are in all 360 mosques and 360 tanks, and that they were called by the names of Khanja Ali's leading men—Bakhtiyar Khan, Ikhtiyar Khan, Alam Khan, Saadut Khan, Ahmad Khan, Daria Khan, and so forth.						
5	Jessore ...	Masjidkar ..	A mosque ...	When, in the extension of cultivation into the Sundarban forest, some people were clearing the jangal along the banks of the Kabadak river, at a point about six miles south of Chandkhali, they came upon an ancient mosque, close by the river-bank, and they called the village by the name of 'Masjidkar,' the digging out a mosque. The building thus found proclaims at the first glance that it owes its origin to the same hand which built the 'Sath Gumbaz' The principle of structure is the same, only instead of a breadth of eleven domes and a depth of seven, we have here a breadth and depth of three domes only, or nine in all. There are the same massive walls, for they are about six feet thick, a large central doorway is beneath the middle dome on each side, and two smaller doorways on each face, one on each side of the central one But the building itself appears to the eye so massive a structure that the doorways seem dwarfed out of all proportion to the size of the face. As in the 'Sath Gumbaz,' so here also, there are four towers at the four corners of the building, but none of them appear to have stairs and the walls show in several places the	.....	The building is clean in the inside, and is all in very good order. The tops of the corner towers have fallen away, but the rest of the masonry looks as if it would stand for ages. The roof, too, is kept clean, no jungle being allowed to grow, except a little grass, and thus we see not only the forms of the nine domes, but the tracery work along the upper edge of the four faces.	*iib*	Yes ...	No ...	Detail drawings and photographs very desirable.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				same little circlets traced on the face of the brick which are used to ornament the larger structure near Bagher Hât. Inside we find, of course, only four pillars supporting the roof, one at each of the four interior depending cusps of the arches which support the nine domes. The west, or rather the north-west, side has no doorways like the other three sides; but looking from the inside we find, at the places where the doorways should be, three *mehrabs*, or niches, the places towards which prayer was made. As in most of these ancient buildings, the middle part of each face stands higher than the sides. The pillars are made of stone, though they do not rise with that regularity with which the pillars of the 'Sath Gumbaz' are arranged. Most of the stones are of the same kind of grey stone as were used in the 'Sath Gumbaz,' but there are one or two of a redder colour, and one or two speckled stones among them.						
6	Jessore ...	Amadi ...	Tomb ...	Less than a mile down the stream (Kabadak), and on the same side of it, is the village of Amadi, where there are other relics of Khanja Ali. Close on the river-bank are two tombs placed lengthways, north and south; they are said to be the tombs of Bura Khan and Fatah Khan, father and son, followers of Khanja Ali. The tombs are no doubt ancient, but at first sight they would not seem to be more than 400 years old.	.....	The northern tomb is now falling into the river.	iii	No ...	No ...	Before it quite falls into the river drawings should be secured.
7	Ditto ...	Barra Bazar, 10 miles south of Jessore.	Ruins ...	Here are some ruins, which are not of any importance.	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
8	Ditto ...	Jessore ...	Tombs or dargas.	Shrines of two *pirs* or Mussulman sages, Gharib Shah and Bahram Shah, companions of Khanja Ali. It is said that when Khanja Ali was coming this way he sent them abroad to prepare food for him at Jessore; when he	.....	.....	iib	.....	No ...	.....

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				came up it was not ready, and he therefore left them behind; they remaining back, erected shrines, and as they were, like Khanja Ali, men of great piety and divine power, people resorted to them, and even now resort to their shrines, to make their vows and make known their wishes.						
	Jessore ...	Muhammadpur	.....	The following objects relate to the ruins at Muhammadpur, where Raja Sitaram Ray, zemindar of Bhusna, established his capital in A.D. 1700. The place was so named after Muhammad Khan, an old fakir, who had established himself there, and who was persuaded to leave the place on condition of its being named after him.						
9	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Quadrangular fort.	There is a large quadrangle, which encloses most of his (the Raja's) buildings, within which he kept his soldiers, and within which was his own house. It measures more than half a mile in each direction, and is surrounded on each side by an excavated ditch, the earth of which thrown inwards is used to raise the level of the quadrangle, and specially of the edges of it, leaving as it were a ramp round it. The ditch on the eastern and northern sides has gradually filled in, principally through the influence of the river, but that on the western side is still full of water. On the southern side, the ditch is of much more ample dimensions than on any other side. It forms a fine sheet of water, a mile long, looking almost like a river. By the earth obtained from these excavations, and by that obtained from tanks, within its area, the level of almost the whole quadrangle has been considerably raised, a work which in itself represents an enormous amount of labour. The chief entrance to within the quadrangle is at the south-east corner. From here is seen towards the north the high and broad ramp upon which stood the bazar, and at the southern end of which is the more meagre bazar of the present day. On the west is the river-like sheet of water above referred to. On the south, just outside the boundary of	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	Survey and exploration desirable

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				the quadrangle, is Sitaram's great tank, the Ramsagar, and a quarter of a mile to the west of this is another tank called the Suk Sagar, or the lake of pleasure.						
10	Jessore ..	Muhammadpur	Kanungo Kachari.	At the corner of the road which leads off from near the middle of the eastern ramp into the middle of the quadrangle where Sitaram's buildings are almost all aggregated, are the ruins of a brick-built house, which is said to have been the old Kanungo kachari attached to the zemindari.	... ..	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
11	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Temple of Ramchandra.	It was erected about the year 1800 by the Nator Raja, whose family obtained the zemindari after it had passed out of Sitaram's hands. It is a two-storied building, the upper storey being smaller in extent than the lower, and each storey having an arched verandah in front. The building contains nothing remarkable. It was endowed with certain rent-free lands, which included the jalkar of the Ramsagar, but its endowments were resumed by Government The service is still carried on from the profits of these lands, and is managed by the same person who looks after the services in Sitaram's old temple.	.....	The building is still in good order.	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
12	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dol Mandir ...	The building just described is on the south of the road, and on the north side, in front of it, is an open space, in which is the "Dol Mandir," where the swinging festival at the full moon of Phalgun (the Dol Jattra) is held. This is a building of Sitaram's time. The form of the building is that of a magnified sentry-box, a pointed arched roof, supported upon four columns placed square; these again elevated upon a pedestal of three tiers.	.....	The building is still in good order. The plaster work being occasionally repaired.	iii	No ...	No ...	Mr. Westland calls it the Dhol Mandir, *i.e.*, the place where *dhols* or drums, are beat during the festival. This is evidently a mistake.
13	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Zemindari buildings.	Next are two buildings, the 'Punnya Ghar' on the north and the kachari of pergunnah Naldi on the south. These do not date from Sitaram's time, being buildings which belonged to the zemindari of pergunnah Naldi, when its collections were made here, as they were up till 30 years since.	.....	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	.....

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							Class	Remarks.		
14	Jessore ...	Muhammadpur ..	Sitaram's kachari and jail.	The next building is one which extends some little distance to the north of the road referred to. The part of it nearest the road was the kachari, where Sitaram made his collections and kept his zemindari accounts. The long extension northward was his jail, the place where he used to confine, "during pleasure," those ryots who did not, or could not, pay up the demands on them	.....	Of the kachari (the *chakla*, as it is called, signifying a kachari for a circle of pergunnahs) the walls are still standing, but of the jail it is possible only to trace the line.	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
15	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The treasure tank.	Along the western side of this kachari and jail extends a tank, at the further side of which are the ruins of Sitaram's own house. The tank runs up close to the house, and a wall, the foundations of which are still easily traceable, ran round the tank on the east and north sides, enclosing it so as to be within Sitaram's private enclosure. This tank was used as a treasure-room. The wealth that Sitaram accumulated was thrown in here until it was wanted. It is said that great wealth even now remains buried at the bottom of the tank beneath the grassy jungle which now fills it.	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
16	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sitaram's house	Sitaram's own house is unapproachable for the density of the jungle, which has been allowed to spread over almost the whole quadrangle.	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No. ...	.....
17	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The Lion Gate	The road immediately after passing in front of the chakla kachari passes under the 'Lion Gate' (Singh Darwaza), which admitted to Sitaram's private buildings.	.....	This gate was once a large structure, but now only the arch of it remains. The top of the arch is in the shape of one half of a dome, the hollow side facing outwards	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
18	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Punnya Ghar	Adjoining the gate on the north, and therefore close to the Kachari house, in the 'Punnya Ghar,' that is, the place where the first collections of the year were made, a half religious ceremony is performed about Ashadha (June-July) in each year at the principal collecting places of the zemindari.	.....	This 'Punnya Ghar' is now nothing but a mass of jungle and bricks.	iii	No ...	No ...	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
19	Jessoro ...	Muhammadpur	Treasure-room	The 'Lion Gate' leads to a little court-yard, with three buildings, one on each side, not much larger than ordinary native huts, but built of bricks. That facing the gate is the malkhana, or treasure-room of Sitaram, and that on the left side is the guard-house. These two buildings were used for these purposes by the Rajas of Nattor, when after Sitaram's time they obtained the zemindari. When, however, their zemindari of Naldi was sold up (about 1800) the purchasers forcibly expelled the Nattor people from these houses, and they, obliged to erect a treasure-room for themselves, built the little one on the right-hand side.	.....	All three rooms are now in ruins.	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
20	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Siva Mandir ...	Just south of the treasure-house there is a small gateway coming down from Sitaram's time, which leads to a small court-yard at the back of the treasure-house. The building facing the gateway on the west is a common Siva Mandir (place of worship of Siva) erected by the Nattor Rajas. It is much in the shape of a native hut, with its bent roof and verandah in front, opening outward by three arches.	.....	The plaster over the brick-work is sculptured, but much of it has fallen off.	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
21	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Temple of Kali	On the north, on the bank of the treasure-tank, there is the Temple of Kali, the smallest and the oldest of Sitaram's three temples. In shape it resembles the newer structure just described—a masonry erection in the shape and size of a native hut, with a verandah in front. The deity worshipped here is a small idol, and is called Dasabhuja, 'the ten-armed,' an epithet of the goddess Kali. The temple once bore an inscription, which has either been stolen, or, more likely, lies among the *débris* of the broken arches. The inscription, which was in Sanskrit, ran thus:— Mahabhuja, rasa, kshanni, Sake Dasabhuj álayam. Akára Sri Sitáráma ráyena Mandiram. "In the year of the era called Sak, earth-arms—tastes-earth, this temple, the abode of Dasabhuja, was built by Sitarama Raya."	.....	The arches opening out of the verandah have fallen down, and an attempt has been made to repair it by masonry of the most clumsy and unstable style.	iii	No ...	No ...	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				The date here requires some explanation. The Sak era commenced in 78 A. D. The date is given in a sort of enigmatical manner, by the words earth-arms tastes-earth, and the plan of their enigma is thus explained:— "Earth" stands for *one*, for there is only *one* earth. "Arms" means *two*, for every one has two arms. "Tastes."—"Hindus enumerate *six* tastes: they are pungent, sour, saline, bitter, acid and sweet. "Earth," as above, represents one. The date is therefore 1 and 2 and 6 and 1; or as we write it, with the largest denomination first, 1621 This year began in April 1699.						
22	Jessore ...	Muhammadpur...	Toshakhana ...	Close to the Siva Mandir: on the west, there is another courtyard. the west aud south sides of which are closed by the 'To-ha-khana,' a long shed, fronted with arches, in which in Sitaram's time all the vessels were kept which had anything to do with the temple service, and probably profane vessels also.	.....	In ruins ...	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
23	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Temple of Lakshmi Narayan.	This court is separated from the treasure tank by the temple of Lakshmi Narayan. It is an octagonal structure with two storeys, having a flat roof, and has no pretensions to architectural form or beauty. In the upper storey, the god reposes at night, and for the day he is brought down to the lower storey, where he remains upon a couch. In front of him. and upon the same couch, are two little idols, three or four inches high, Govind and Lakshmi, who are probably his attendants. It is agreed by everybody that Lakshmi Narayan (which is very like an ordinary round shaped stone) was found by Sitaram under ground. There was a dedicatory stone upon this temple, which has been either stolen or lost. The inscription on it as furnished by the Superintendent of the Temples, ran thus:	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				Lakshmi, Narayana, Sityai Tark, Akshi, Rasa, Bhú, Sake, Nirmitan-pitri, punya, artham Sitárámena Mandirám. "For the abode of Lakshmi Narayan in the year of Sak, logic-eye-taste-earth, this temple was built by Sitaram for the sake of the beatitude of his father." The date is thus read. "Logic."—There are *six* systems of logic. "Eye."—Eyes always go by *twos*. "Taste."—As explained above there are *six* tastes. "Earth."—As shown above stands for *one*. Reading this with the last figure, the thousands first as we do in English, we have the date 1626 of the Sak era, which commenced in April 1704.						
24	Jessore ...	Muhammadpur...	Temple of Krishna.	Beyond the limits of the quadrangle in the forest lies the village Kanhayanagar. Buried amid its trees and houses is a square of temples built by Sitaram, one of them, the temple of Krishna, being the finest building of the sort in the district. This building is on the west side of the square, and therefore fronting east. It is a square building, with a tower, surmounted by a painted dome, rising out of the middle of it. This tower is as high again as the building, and is composed merely of the cupola and the painted arches which support it. The front of the temple shows a face gradually rising from the sides to the middle, and flanked by two towers which rise rather higher than the roof. The towers to the front present a face showing three arches of the pointed form, one above the other, supporting a pointed dome. The top of the front face is, as already stated, in the form of the arc of a circle, higher in the middle than at the sides. Beneath the top line, and parallel with it, two bands of ornamented tracery are carried across the face, and between them a series of little sculptured squares, about 20 in all. The top line is also itself ornamented, and, with the two bands noticed, occupies about a	.....	The whole temple is raised on a pedestal, whose floor is some three feet above report on the soil; and temple, pedestal and all are still in very good order, though signs of decay are showing themselves.	iii	No ...	Drawing given in Westland's Jessore *vide* page 34.	Photographs and drawings of the tracery and ornamutation desirable.

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of obje t.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of pre ervation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
				quarter of the height of the front. Beneath these the face is divided into five equally broad portions. The two outer parts contain each three perpendicular bands of ornamental tracery with two lines of little sculptured squares between them. The other three parts contain doorways, of which the centre one is higher than the other two. In outline they are of the pointed-arch form, but instead of having their sides simple lines, they are waved, so as to be a succession of semi-circles. Above each of the doorways is a large square of equal breadth with the doorway, containing a device which at first sight looks remarkably like the "lion and unicorn fighting for the crown." It is, however, intended to represent two lions supporting a chalice. The spaces between the sides of the arches and the squares above the doorways are also ornamented. The whole face of the building, therefore, and partly also of the towers, is one mass of tracery and figured ornament. The sculptured squares, above referred to, of which there must be about fifty on this front face, represent each an episode in Krishna's life. The figures in them, as well as all the rest of the ornament, are done in relief on the brickwork of the building, the bricks being sculptured either before or after burning. The figures are very well done, and the tracery is all perfectly regular, having none of the slipshod style which too often characterizes native art in these districts. The sides of the building present much the same appearance as the front; but, instead of three doorways and two spaces, they have five doorways: within the doorways, both in front and and at the sides, is a verandah, and the entrance to the temple is from this verandah, the image of Krishna being inside. On the top of the lowest arch of the tower a small round stone, twelve or eighteen inches in diameter, is let into the face of the brickwork. It bears a dedicatory inscription written in the Sanskrit language with Bengali					

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				letters, which, though fairly formed, are somewhat huddled together and are not very easily read. The inscription, which is written in four lines of Prakriti metre, is as follows:—Bana, dwandre, anga chandre pariganita sake Krishna, tosh. abhilashi—Srimad, viswasa, bhash, udbhaba, Kula, kamale, bhasaka Bhauntulyah—Ajasram Sauda, yukte ruchira, ruchi, Hare Krishna, geham vichitram-Sri. Sitarama Rayo jadupati nagare bhakitman, utsasarjja. "In the year of Sak, counted by arrow-pair-limb-moon, desirous of gratifying Krishna, Sitarama Raya, who is like a resplendent sun on the lotus of the family, to which attaches the great name of Biswas (that is, who casts a lustre on the great Biswas family, to which Sitaram belonged, as the sun casts a lustre on the lotus), erected in his devotion this splendid house of Krishna, within Jadupatinagar, a city filled with innumerable mansions, and so beautiful (that it) deprives of beauty that which is beautiful." Jadupati and Kanhaya are both synonyms for Krishna. *Jadupatinagar* is accordingly made, for metrical reasons, to do service for Kanhayanagar, the name of the village within which this temple is situated. Sitaram apparently considered that the many buildings which he had erected within his quadrangle were within the limits of the village Kanhayanagar, and therefore refers to the village as "filled with innumerable mansions." The date remains to be explained:— "Arrow" refers to the *five* arrows of Cupid. "Pair" of course stands for *two*. "Limb."—The Hindu enumerates *six* limbs. "Moon."—Of course there is only one moon. The year therefore is 1625 Sak, which began in April 1703.						

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							Class.	Remarks.		
25	Jessore ...	Muhammadpur...	Temple of Balaram.	The building which looks into the same square, facing southward, is a temple of Balaram. It has no architectural pretensions, being in the shape of two native huts placed along each other, the front one being a verandah opening in front with three arches, and the one further back being the abode of Balaram.	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
26	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Third temple...	The building on the east side of the square, and facing west, is a much finer one than the last, though not nearly so good as the temple of Krishna. Its frontage shows three doors, the centre one being higher than the other two, and all being of the pointed arch shape. They are each surmounted by a square containing, in relief, the same device which is seen in the finest structure, namely, two lions and a cup. The top of this building is in three domes, all of the pointed form and finished off with pinnacles, and the central dome is higher than the two-side ones, it is both higher in position (as the frontage of the building rises towards the centre ,and it is larger in form. Between the doors and across the top of the face there is a good deal of tracery work executed in relief in the brickwork.	.....	.....	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
27	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Fourth building.	An octagonal building closes the square on the south. It was the place for keeping the vessels which belonged to the service of the idols. It is said there were very fine vessels once upon a time, but some one of the zemindars, who had control over them, considered he could make them more useful in his own service, and stole them away.	.....	The three-domed temple is almost torn asunder by the luxuriant pipal-trees that have taken root in it, but the rest of the buildings built by Sitaram, though they suffer a little from this cause, are still in fair order. Their fall, however, is a mere matter of two or three decades. Disintegration is going on, however slowly.	iii	No ...	No ...	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
28	Jessore ...	Mirzanagar ...	The Nawabbari	The following relate to the ruins at Mirzanagar (Trimohini), A. D. 1700:— The remains of this old building lie half a mile from Trimohini, along the road which now connects that place with Kesabpur. The building is composed of two square court-yards separated by a high wall, and on the north of the northern one and on the south of the southern one there are similar high walls. On the eastern side of both the squares is a double row of little arched dwellings, which seem rather to be built in the inside of a massive wall than to be constructed with reference to convenience of dwelling. These were apparently the retainers' houses, and the only entrance to the court-yards is through them. On the northern side of the northern square is a three-domed structure, which was the residence proper The masonry is dilapidated, but the domed-roof still remains. In front of this, and within the court-yard, is a large masonry reservoir which is said to have been a bath. The water was brought in by being pumped over the top of what have been termed the retainers' houses, and could be discharged by a subterranean channel. The source of the water was the river Bhadra, which, though now closed, was, at the time when these buildings were occupied, a flowing river, and flowed close beside. The southern court-yard shows only a few Mussulman tombs, and there are some tombs outside the building also.	.....	Still in a sufficiently good state of preservation.	iii	No ...	No ...	.....
29	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The fort ...	About a mile due south of this is what is called the Killabari or "fort." It is a large area raised some eight or ten feet by earth exca-	.....	.....	iii.	No ...	No	.....

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							Class	Remarks		
				vated in all probability from a long and wide trench called the Motijhil, which bounds it on the south. This raised area was at one time, it is said, surrounded by a wall, but of that no traces now remain. Its length is east and west, and the principal entrance to it was upon the east. The entrance appears to have been fortified, for there used to be three cannons lying here, one of which is still lying in a field close by.						
30	Jessore ...	Mirzanagar ...	Prison and wells.	Close outside the entrance is a low range of brick-built dark chambers, said to have been the prison-house. Two of the chambers have small wells in them, and on the outside of the building there is a large and deep well. Into these, it is said, malefactors were cast, and the inside was smoothly plastered over, so that there might be no chance of the victims climbing up.	.....	.....	iii.	No ...	No ..	.....
31	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Imambara ...	Close to the Trimohini bazar is the Imambara or "praying place." It is doubtful if it was ever a roofed structure. The simplest form of Imambara is a wall, usually of a certain ornamental structure, before which Mussulmans stand facing westward to make their prayers. This Imambara was probably a wall of that sort, and possibly had a platform upon which the worshippers might stand. There is not any trace of anything more than this, and the wall itself is in a tumble-down condition The whole is raised on the top of an artificial mound.	.....	.....	iii.	No ...	No ...	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
32	Murshidabad	Murshidabad ...	Graveyard of Seraj-ud-Dowla and his family.	Mausoleum of Seraj-ud-dowla and his family at Khushbagh, on the right bank of the Bhagirathi, about two miles south of Murshidabad. The mausoleum of Aliverdi Khan is at Roshanbagh, which is almost opposite the palace at Moorshedabad. The Khushbagh mausoleum consists of a series of buildings situated within a large enclosure; that at Roshanbagh is on a smaller scale. Neither of them is of any architectural merit.	.....	.....	*ia.*	Preservation is desirable.	No ...	Photographs desirable.
33	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Makbara of Murshid Kuli Khan, the founder of Murshidabad.	There is an interesting building at Kathra, near the city of Murshidabad, the Makbara of Murshid Kuli Khan. In its early days it must have been a fine building of good proportions.	.....	This building, which is supposed to be looked after by the Nawab Nazim, is gradually decaying, and the expense of restoring it, or even of preventing further decay, would be considerable.	*ia*	Yes ...	Ground plan, section and elevation are in the Chief Engineer's office.	Photographs desirable.
34	Ditto ..	.....	Ruins of a building at village Ekana.	.....	.....	.....	iii.	No ...	No ...	.....
35	Ditto ..	Jangipur sub-division.	An old mosque at Khagra.	There is a fine old mosque at the village of Khagra, in the Jangipur sub-division, which is supposed to be looked after by the villagers.	.....	.....	*ib.*	No ...	No ...	.....
36	Ditto ...	Khagra ..	Tomb ...	The tomb of the first wife of Warren Hastings.	.....	.....	*ia.*	Yes ...	No	
37	Nadiya ...	Chogdah ...	Temple ...	This is a temple of fair proportions ornamented by cut and moulded brickwork; it is a fine and easily accessible specimen of Hindu architecture of the 10th century, so far as can be guessed, and well deserving of preservation: the owners are too poor to repair it; and as it is not used for worship now, and has been abandoned for years, there is no objection to Government exercising full control over it so long as the legal right of the owners to the land is not interfered with.	.....	.....	*ib.*	Yes ...	No ...	Drawings in detail very desirable.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
38	24-Pergunnahs.	Sagar Island, Diamond Harbour.	A temple . .	A large Hindu temple on the west bank of the Hughly, about midway between the north and south limits of the island. No local tradition survives, however, and no information can be obtained regarding this building.	.....	In a tolerable state of preservation.	*iib*	No ...	No ...	.....
39	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Temple of Kapila Muni.	The ruins of a temple dedicated to the famous sage Kapila. They are situated on the south-east corner of one of the minor islands into which Sagar island is divided by creeks and rivers, and on which stands also the Government light-house. There is no satisfactory account of the age of the temple, but its founder must have taken great pains to secure its preservation. The outer works were either of stone or bricks faced with large slabs of stone about two feet long, from 12 to 14 inches broad, and about the same depth.	.....	Of the temple nothing now remains, but a *débris* of bricks and stone, washed by the waves of the sea.	iii	No ...	No ...	Exploration and plans desirable.
40	Ditto ...	Diamond Harbour	Jartar Deul ...	A Hindu temple four miles almost due east of the tanks called Raidighi and Kankandighi, which are four to five miles south of the present limits of pergunnah Khari. This is one of the most interesting of the ruins yet discovered in the Sundarbans. It is known by the name of "Jartar Deul," and was probably dedicated to Mahadev or Siva, who also goes by the name of Jatadhari. The temple is built on a patch of high ground about two-thirds of an acre in area, but the edifice itself occupies much less space. On a rectangular building a single column rises to a height at present of about 60 feet; but as the top is broken, it is impossible to say what the original height was. The bricks are carved and well put together. They are of the same size and mould as those found near Kankandighi, and probably the ruins near this tank and Jartar Deul were contemporary buildings On the north of the temple there is a building under ground, and the local tradition is that this is the Bhôgmandir, where the food dedicated to Hindu divinity was cooked.	.....	The walls of the building which support the column are about nine feet in thickness; the masonry work inside and the arch over the entrance are well preserved.	*ia*	Yes ...	No ...	Photographs and drawings desirable.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				The Deputy Collector* of Diamond Harbour reported in 1875 that "a copper plate discovered in a place a little to the north of Jartar Deul fixes the date of its erection by Raja Jayanta Chandra in the year 897 of the Bengali Saka era, corresponding to A.D. 975. The bricks are remarkably fine, and the cement very adhesive. The copper plate was discovered at the clearing of the jungle by the grantee, Durga Pershad Chowdree. The inscription was in Sanskrit, and the date, as usual, was given in an enigma with the name of the founder."						* The copper plate or an impression of it should be sent to the Government Epigraphist.
41	24-Perg u n-nahs.	Diamond Harbour.	A temple ...	A large temple on the Chhutter Bhoji estate, Mathurapur, a few miles north of Khari. It is said to be of very ancient date.	.....	.....	iib	Exlporati o n neces s a r y before any opinion as to their fitness for preservation or repair can be given.	No drawings or photographs exist	.....
42	Ditto ...	Mowtoli, in Baripur sub-division.	A mosque ...	This mosque was erected by Raja Pratap Aditya, the last king of Sagar Island.	.....	.....	iib			.....
43	Ditto ...	Pancheful, in Baripur sub-division.	A temple ...	A temple erected by Raja Pratap Aditya. There are no idols in it.	.....	.....	iib			.....
44	Ditto ...	Jaynagar, in Baripur sub-division.	Ditto ...	A temple erected by the same Raja, but containing no idols.	.....	.....	iib			.....
45	Ditto ...	Gopalpur, in Basirhat subdivision.	Ditto ...	A temple erected by the same Raja for Govindeswar.	.....	In good preservation.	iib			.....
46	Ditto ...	Mustafapur, in Basirhat subdivision.	Navaratna ...	A very large temple (Navaratna) erected by the same. At present there is no idol in it.	.....	In a fair state of repair.	iib			.....
47	Ditto ...	Ishanpur, in Satkhira sub-division.	Baradwari ...	Some portions of the walls of what once was a large building with 12 entrance gates (*baradwari*). It was erected by Raja Pratap Aditya, the last king of Sagar Island.	.....	.....	iii			.....
48	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Habshikhana	A *habshikhana*, or jail erected by the same Raja.	.....	.....	iii			This appears to be a mistaken identification.

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							Class	Remarks.		
49	24-Pergunnahs.	Ishanpur, in Satkhira sub-division.	Mosque ...	A mosque erected by the same Raja; it is not known for what purpose. It is curious that a mosque should have been built by a Hindu King.	.....	In a very ruined state.	iii	.....	No ...	.....
50	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Bara Omrar Gor.	*The Bara Omrar Gor,* or the tomb of 12 sepoys. After the Raja of Sagar was dethroned, these 12 sepoys, who were his favourite servants, fought among themselves and were killed. Their dead bodies were afterwards collected by the Raja and buried in this tomb.	.....	.....	ii*b*	.....	No ...	.....
51	Ditto ...	Paramananda Kati, Satkhira.	A temple ..	It was erected by Raja Pratap Aditya for Thakur Govindji.	.....	.....	ii*b*	.....	.....	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
1	Bogra ..	Near Jeypur ...	Bhimspanti pillar.	This is a curiosity rather than a work of artistic or architectural merit.	.....	.....	iii.	No ..	No ...	Needs examination.
2	Do. ...	Sherpur ...	Dargas or shrines of Turkun Shahid.	These shrines are highly revered. Turkun Shahid was a Gházi slain in battle by the Hindu King Ballal Sen.	.....	.....	iib.	No ...	No ...	.....
3	Do. ...	.. ...	Temple of Bhawáni Thákurani.	Was built by Rani Bhawáni of Nattur ...	.....	.....	iii.	No ..	No ...	Exploration needed.
4	Do. ...	.....	Máhásthán Garh.	This is the name of a place famous in the earliest Hindu traditions of this part of India and also of interest in later times as having a Muhammadan shrine of great sanctity. It consists of a great mound of earth intermixed with old bricks. This is the Hindu Mahasthan. Branching out from it north and west are two great ramparts, which are continued so as to form a quadrangular enclosure, the later Muhammadan fort or garh.	.....	.....	iia	Yes ...	No ...	Exploration needed, also photographs.
	Dinajpur ..	.. ...	.....	The Pal Kings, Buddhists, lived on the borders of Bogra and Dinajpur, and it is impossible to consider the antiquities of Dinajpur in that direction apart from those of Bogra. After the Pal Kings came the Sens, to whom are attributed the buildings whence came the large quantities of carved stones found in all parts of Dinajpur, Bogra and Maldah.						
5	Ditto ...	.....	The brick remains of the palaces of Deb Pal, Chandra Pal, and others of the Pal dynasty.	These remains of the palaces of the Pal dynasty are visible at Chondera, Dharail and Umari, and connected with them there are some curious stone remains at the shrine of Jogi Ghopi, corresponding with others preserved near thana Khytlal, in Bogra.	... ..	.....	iib.	Conservation desirable.	No ...	Exploration very desirable.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
6	Dinajpur .	.....	The Puddal pillar.	This pillar is mentioned in Asiatic Researches, volume I. West of it, in Bogra, north of Goburchappa, is a high brick structure crowned with the shrine of a Muhammadan hermit. This is believed to be the only Buddhist temple still to be traced in these parts The remains of the Pal Kings are also to be found in the north-east of Panchbibi.	.....	This pillar is still standing.	*ia*	Conservation desirable.	Rough drawings exist.	Exploration very desirable.
7	Ditto .	... ..	The Giants' tombs.	Traces of the Buddhist Kings are left in the Giants' tombs, as well as in the tank of Mahipal Dighi. The tombs are 50 or 60 feet long, and represent Buddha entering into the state of *Nirvána*; but they have been appropriated by the Muhammadans, and are worshipped as belonging to Muhammadan pirs. One of them, 57 feet long, at Gopalganj, four miles north of Dinajpur, is called 'Pir-i-chehel Ghazi,' and there is another a mile south of Dinajpur, on the banks of the Purnabhaba.	.....	.....	*iia.*	No ...	No ...	Ditto.
8	Ditto ...	Gangarampur ...	The ruins of a fort or town called Ban Garh.	The antiquities in Gangarampur are very numerous. The Ban Garh was the residence of the celebrated Ban Rajah, the founder of the Ban or Charack pujah. Being a Hindu city, the pools of Amrit and Jivan still exist there, and the stone bull, Vrisha, taken by Dr. Buchanan to Dinajpur, points to the worship of Siva. It is hence that the numerous carved stones, found in all parts of Dinajpur, Bogra, and Maldah, are said to have come. Some of the finest specimens (a carved pillar and two doorways besides several pillars and doorways) are in the Dinajpur Rajbari. There is a beautiful specimen of a lintel in a *bari* close to Tambuli thana, and few Muhammadan shrines or mosques are without some of them. They may be divided into two classes, a kind of	.....	The chief ruins are at the present day buried in almost impenetrable jungle.	*iia.*	Very desirable	No ...	Exploration needed.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
				consolidated clay stone carved in detail and not damaged by the weather, and a granite carved only into mouldings, &c., on a large scale, much weather-worn.						
9	Dinajpur ...	Gangarampur ...	Ruins of a mosque and of a monument of a saint called Mulla Atta.	There are numerous inscriptions on the mosque and on the tomb, and they are said to date from the end of the 14th or the 15th century. There is a fair held annually here, and the tomb (at which a lamp is still kept burning) is much frequented as a place of worship.	.....	These buildings are in a very ruinous state.	iib.	No ...	No ...	Copies of inscriptions should go to the Government Epigraphist. Detail drawings desirable.
10	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Monument of Shah Sultan.	This monument is situated among the ruins of the town of Ban Garh.	.....	Very little either of the monument or of the town remains standing at the present day.	iii.	No ...	No ...	Examination desirable.
11	Ditto ...	Devikot ...	Two shrines ...	There are three tanks and the shrines of two saints at Devikot, the first Muhammadan capital of Bengal. At one of these shrines there are four inscriptions, one of Kaikaus Shah, the earliest in Bengal These deserve to be preserved.	... ..	... ..	ia.	Very desirable	No ...	Exploration very desirable. Copies of inscriptions should be sent to the Government Epigraphist.
12	Ditto ...	Ekdala ...	The fort of Ekdala.	This was a Muhammadan fort, where Ghyasuddin Shah and Sikandar Shah successively defied the power of Feroz Shah, the Delhi Emperor, and which Husain Shah afterwards turned into his royal residence. It is situated on the east bank of the Chiramoti, west of Tambuli. The place is covered with jungle; but, as there is a shrine, it is believed there may be inscriptions somewhere about. The royal residence, probably that of Husain Shah, the Kasaba and the Baherbata, or outer enclosure, have been traced here. A tank running north and south, much older than the Muhammadan ones, shows that it occupies an old Hindu site, Dhanjor, whence the pergunnah takes its name.	.....	Some fine tanks, the remains of a brick fort, and traces of many brick buildings still exist.	iii.	Too expensive to conserve.	No ...	Exploration needed.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
13	Dinajpur ...	Hemtabad ...	The tomb of a Pir, or saint, called Bazar-ruddin, and other ruins.	The mosque, situated close to the tomb, is a fine one with two inscriptions still standing, and there are a number of Hindu carved pillars and stones about. The neighbourhood is full of brickwork, and it has been ascertained that these remains are those of the ancient Hindu city of Mahasu, whence the Pergunnah takes its name. There is a mound near, called Takht-i-Husain Shah, which appears to be the remains of a Buddhist stupa. There are several other mounds which have not yet been explored. The Muhammadans certainly used portions of Hindu buildings to build their own mosques, and excavation might throw light on the legends of Mahes Rajah, preserved by Dr. Buchanan.	.....	The tomb of the Pir is very much neglected. The mosque is in a state of very good preservation.	*iib.*	Yes ...	Rough drawings exist.	Exploration needed.
14	Ditto ..	Goraghat ...	Remains of a post and tomb.	The remains of a very large frontier post and the tomb of Ismail Ghazi, a leader of the time of Barbak Shah.	.. ...	... ..	iii.	No ...	No ...	Ditto.
15	Ditto ..	Atrai ...	Shrines ..	There are several tombs and shrines on the Atra. The most noteworthy is that called Mahi Santosh, with two inscriptions of Barbak Shah.	.....	.....	iii.	No ..	No ...	Ditto, and inscriptions should be sent to the Government Epigraphist.
16	Ditto ...	Gopalganj ...	A mosque ...	This is very ancient, and has on it an inscription of Barbak Shah, A.D. 1365. It is well worthy of preservation.	.....	.....	*iia*	Yes ...	No ...	Ditto.
17	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Temple of Gopal.	The brickwork is curious, each brick being moulded or ornamented with some device. This fact has induced visitors to loosen and remove such part of the brickwork as they found to be accessible, and the decay of the building has thus been considerably hastened. It was built by Raja Ramnath, of Dinajpur, about the year 1742A.D.	.....	This temple is now surrounded by jungle, and is fast falling into decay. The earthquakes of 1885 have nearly destroyed the upper portion.	iii.	No ...	Rough drawings exist.	Some of the bricks might be removed to the museum to save them from destruction, and patterns of the more important ones ought to be secured.
18	Ditto ...	.....	Hindu temple of Kantanagar.	This temple is situated among the ruins of a fort. It was built about the year 1710 A.D., and contains an image of Kanta or Vishnu, a Hindu deity, brought, it is said, from Delhi.	... .	It is said that the temple was last put into thorough repair between the	*ib.*	No ..	Yes, in Fergusson's Work, vol. III,	.....

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							Class.	Remarks.		
						years 1830 and 1835 A.D., and it is still kept in repair by the family of the Maharaja of Dinajpur.			and elsewhere.	
19	Dinajpur ...	Govindanagar or Thakurgrama.	Temple of Govind (Vishnu).	.....	.....	This building is almost a ruin. It is now surrounded by dense jungle, but is kept in repair by the family of the Maharaja of Dinajpur.	iib.	No ..	No ...	.....
20	Ditto ..	Tajpur ...	Fort ..	No inscriptions have been discovered at this place, though there are brick and stone remains.	.....	Three-fourths of the old fort, which was standing in Akbar's time, have been cut away by the river Nagar.	iii.	No ...	No .	.....
21	Ditto ...	Near Birampur	The remains of an old town.	These remains were excavated to get bricks for the Northern Bengal State Railway. A fort, with a brick rampart, called Garh Pigulai, must have been a place of some strength. Perhaps this, and the earthen forts near the Jamuna, may have had something to do with the Kakshal revolt in Akbar's time.	.....	.....	iii.	No ..	No .	.....
22	Ditto ...	.....	Virat Pat and Kichak Garh.	Bricks have been excavated for the railway at these places on the Karatoya. Both were evidently extensive towns.	.....	.....	iii.	No ...	No ..	Exploration needed
23	Jalpaiguri...	Jalpesh in Maynagari, Western Duars.	The temple of Siva.	This is the most conspicuous ruin in the district It is a remarkably large building constructed of very durable bricks. The temple is on a mound surrounded by a moat, and is near the bank of the river Jhardan. The floor of the basement is sunk some depth in the mound, and a flight of steps leads down to it, while above rises a large square building surmounted by a dome, round the base and top of which	.....	The red brick apparently was covered over with cement lightly, and well decorated. This has almost entirely worn off, leaving the building a mas-	iib.	Yes ...	Rough drawings exist.	Drawings very desirable.

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
				run galleries. The height from basement floor to top of dome is about 92 feet; the lower story is 78 feet square, and the upper stories are 38 and 36 feet square respectively. The dome is 34 feet outer and 26 feet inner diameter, and 17 feet in height. The object of worship in this temple is a "Siva Linga," which is fixed in a hole in the floor of the underground basement, and has no "Gauripat." The depth of the floor below the surface causes it to be at all times more or less covered with water, and it is customary to bale this out before the idol is worshipped. The earliest tradition of this Siva is that it was placed where it now stands, or somewhere in the vicinity by a King of Assam, named Jalpeswar. After a lapse of time it appears to have been overlooked, or its existence forgotten, and the following is the legend connected with its re-discovery and the erection of the Jalpesh temple. Some 280 years ago, Pran Narayan, Raja of Kuch Bihar, dreamt that Siva appeared to him and said that he was at Gortali, and would be found it effective search were made. Inspired by this dream, Pran Narayan left his usual place of residence and, accompanied by an army and many attendants, went and commenced the search, starting at Gortali. After a long search, and with the aid of a cow which, it was found, used every day to go to the neighbouring jungle and drop its milk, the Raja succeeded in tracing the Siva Linga, on which he ordered the erection of a temple over the spot. The present temple was then commenced. The Raja and his son having died, the temple was finally completed by his grandson, Mohendra Narayan.		sive, plain-looking, red brick temple. Large stones have been used for door copings, &c.				
24	Jalpaiguri...	Purbadeber, about one and a half miles east of Jalpesh.	Temple of Siva	This is a smaller red brick temple about a mile and a half east of Jalpesh, and ascribed to the Raja who built Jalpesh. The main entrance to this building is of massive stone	.....	.....	iii.	No ...	Rough drawing exist.	Full details desirable.

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							Class.	Remarks.		
25	Jalpaiguri...	Mynagari ...	The ruins of an old stone temple of Siva.	These are situated about a mile south of Mynagari, and about two miles from Jalpesh, but nothing further is known about them.	.....	.....	iii.	No .	No ...	Details desirable.
26	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	The ruins of a stone temple said to be of Sadockhoy Siva.	These are to the north of Mynagari. To the west of the river is a large stone water-vessel, also a large bathing stone, and the traces of a number of dry tanks, said to be 18 in number. There is no known tradition as to when or by whom the temple was built.	.....	.....	iii.	No ..	No ...	Ditto.
27	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The ruins of a stone and brick temple of Petkati Devi.	This is situated a little north of Mynagari. The idol, which stands there still, had ten hands; of these, three hands, also the stomach and nose, have been cut off, hence the idol is known as the Petkati Thakurani. Tradition says that this idol was originally called Bhadreswari, but that, being mutilated by Kalapahar, it got the name of Petkati Devi. It is not known who erected the temple.	.. ...	.....	iii.	.....	No ...	Ditto.
28	Ditto ...	Bhitargarh, pergunnah Baikanthapur.	The remains of three Old Garhs. Garh No. 1.	The largest one is that of Bhitargarh in the Baikanthapur pergunnah. This must have been a very large and strong fortification in old days, being no less than $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length by 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The fort is surrounded by several moats, there being on one side no less than six, and there is in it a large tank with the remains of ten ghâts, at each of which traces of red bricks are seen. Little is known of the origin of this garh, but it is generally believed to have been built by one Prithi Raja, of a dynasty long prior to the Kuch Bihar one. The tank is called 'Prithi-sul Dighi,' and it is said that the Raja of that name jumped into it and was drowned to avoid being touched by the Kichaks, who had then invaded his country. The water of this tank is wonderfully pure and clear, and free from weeds; it is but little used, in consequence of a local superstition against drinking it. The city is supposed to have consisted of four separate enclosures, the innermost being the Raja's palace. It must have been a place of	.....	There are no visible ruins, but the mounds near which old bricks are to be found are probably the remains of the old buildings.	iii.	No ...	No ...	Exploration necessary.

Number.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
							Class.	Remarks.		
				great strength, in spite of its large size. The Talma Nadi, on the west, was utilised to fill one of the moats.						
29	Jalpaiguri...	Boda ...	Garh No. 2 ...	The next garh in size is that in Boda, called the Thakurani Bhitargarh. This is an enclosure about a mile square, surrounded by very wide triple moats. It is supposed to be co-eval with the larger Bhitargarh.	...	.....	iii.	No ...	No ..	Exploration necessary.
30	Ditto ...	Jalpaiguri ...	Garh No. 3 ...	The smallest garh is that of Baikanthapur, at Jalpaiguri, on the river Kalla known as the Rajbari. This has for some time been the residence of the Raikuts of Baikanthapur. It is surrounded on three sides by double moats, and on the fourth the Kalla river flows by. It is not supposed to date much further back than 170 years. There are the ruins of a fine brick building here, but as it is said to have been built by the grandfather of the present Raikut, it can be of no great age.	.....	.....	iii.	No ...	No ...	Ditto.
31	Rajshahye...	Baga ..	Mosque ...	Built about the year 1583A.D., but by whom is doubtful.	.....	The mosque is kept in repair by the Khondkars of the mosque, from the proceeds of lands given by the King of Delhi.	iii.	Yes, from its funds.	No ...	Exploration and drawings desirable.
32	Ditto ...	Kusumba, near Nurulabad.	An old masjid	It is said to be 300 years old, built by Sabar Khan, by birth a Brahmin, who became a Muhammadan. The tradition is that he was a zemindar, and when kept a prisoner at Murshidabad for some reason, he attracted the notice of the Begam by his singing. She interceded for him with the Nawab, who released the man and sent the Begam away with him, first allowing them to take away as much as they could help themselves to, from the Toshákháná in the space of one *prahar*, and with this the masjid was built.	.....	The place is in a very ruinous state.	iii.	No ...	No ...	Ditto.

Number.	District.	Locality	Name of object.	Any local history or tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible		Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks
							Class	Remarks.		
33	Rangpur ...	Pirganj station	Hathibandha Masjid	These are said to have been erected some 500 years ago by Shah Ismail.	.....	No steps have hitherto been taken to repair them.	iib.	Conservation desirable.	No ...	Exploration needed.
34	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Packa Rowjei, or shrine.							
35	Ditto ..	Kata Dowar, pergunnah Khas Taluk	Masjid							
36	Ditto ..	Kasba Rangpur	Asthana ...	This building is said to have been built some 400 years ago by one Shah Jalal Bakbari.	.....	.....	iib.	No ...	No ...	Ditto.
				KUCH BIHAR STATE.						
37	Kuch Bihar	Near Kuch Bihar	Stupa ...	An ancient and yet unexplored Stupa of great antiquity.	.....	.. ...	ib.	Yes ..	No ...	Probably the most ancient and important monument in the district

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